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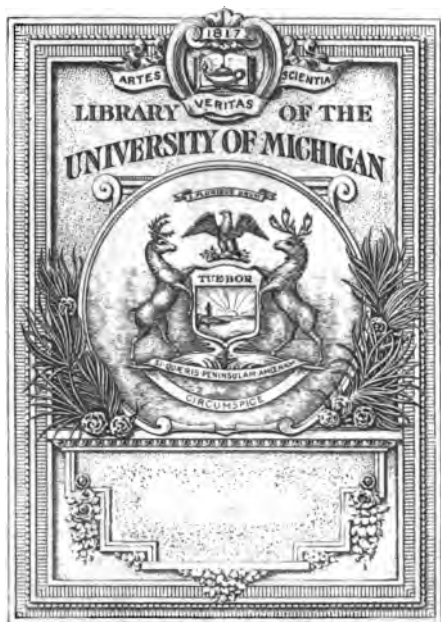
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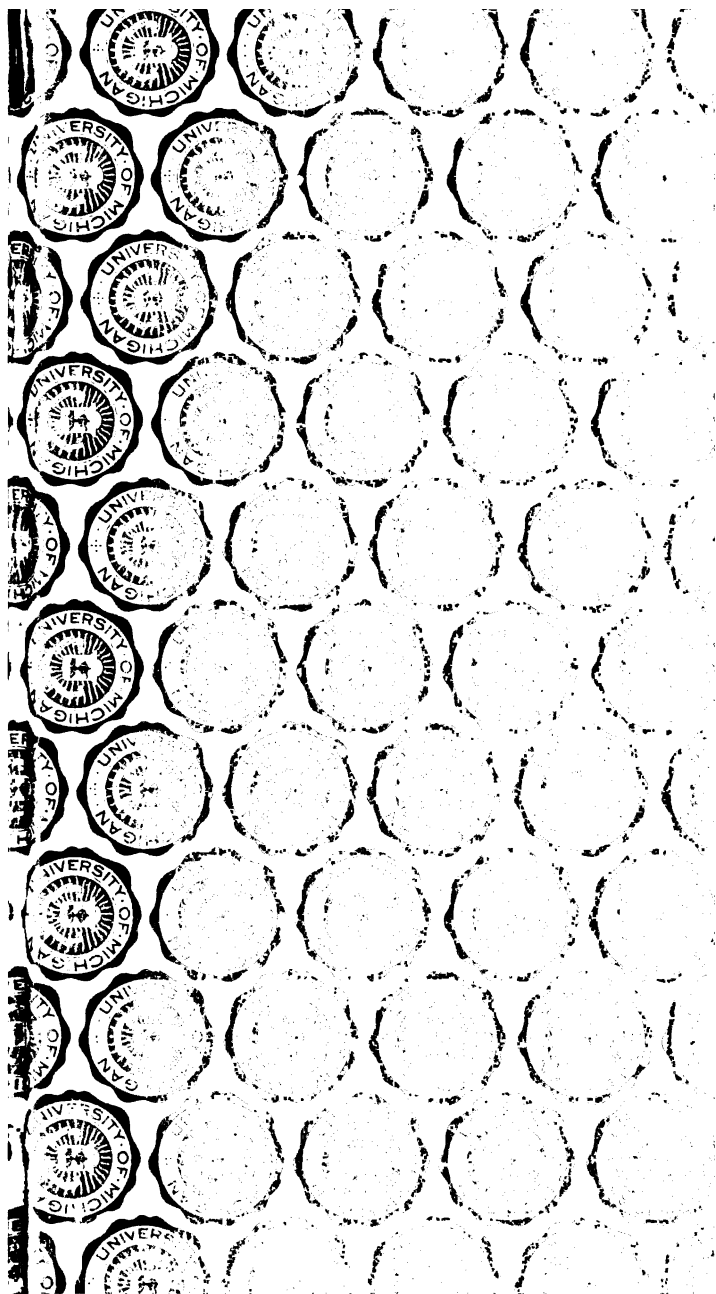
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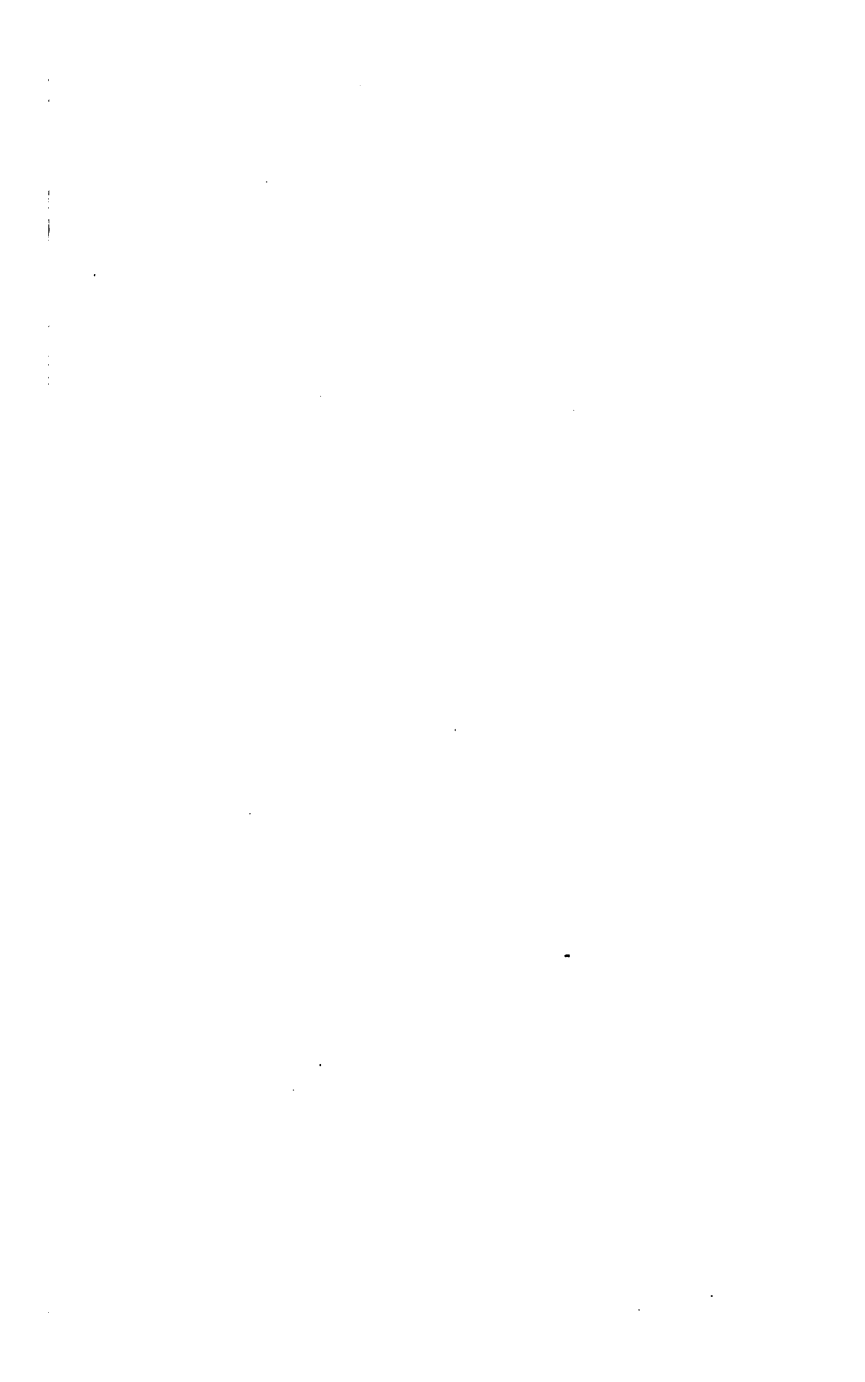
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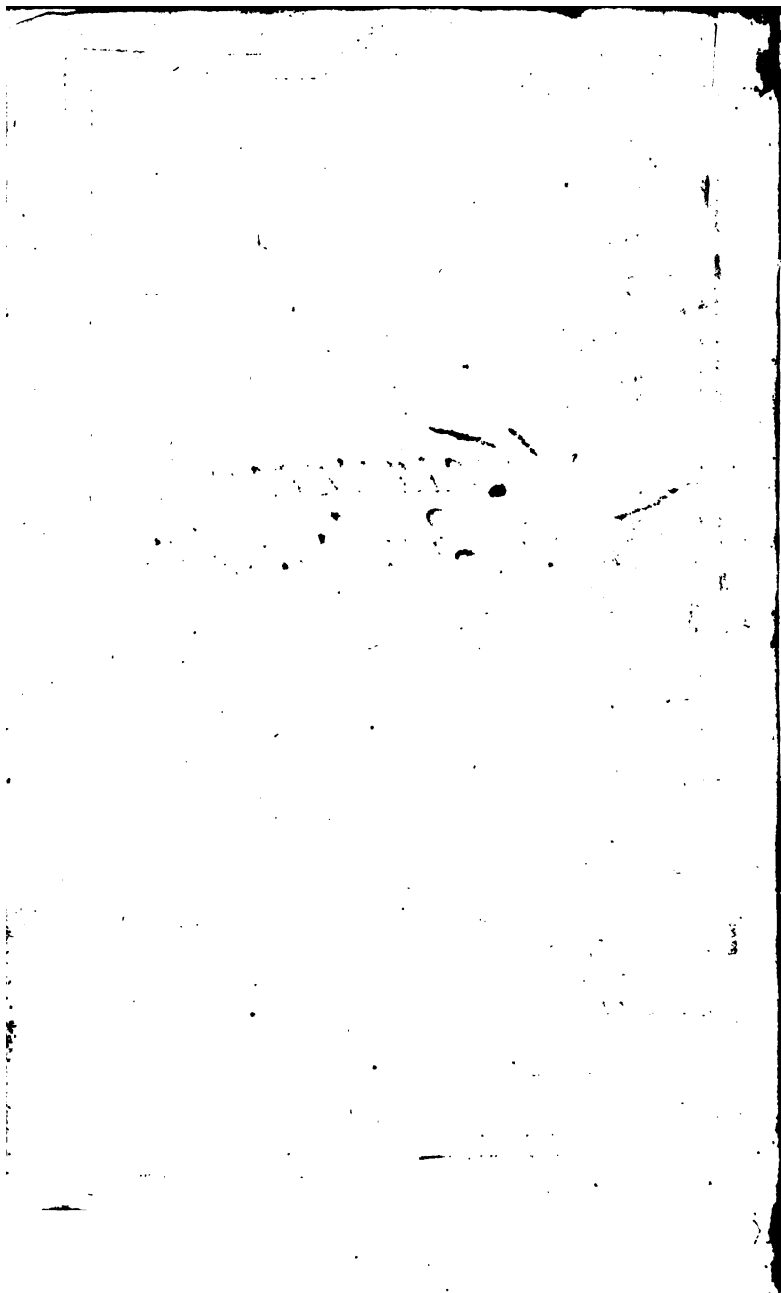






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Lord Fauconberg  
His Book 5684



A  
Compendious View  
Of the late  
TUMULTS & TROUBLES  
In This  
KINGDOM,  
BY WAY OF  
ANNALS  
For SEVEN YEARS:

VIZ.

From the beginning of the 30th. to  
the End of the 36th Year of the  
Reign of His late Majesty King  
Charles II of Blessed Memory.

By J. W. Esq;

— *Longa est Injuria: Longa  
Ambages: Sed summa sequar Fastigia Rerum.*  
Vir. Æn. I.

London, Printed by Edw. Jones, for S. Lownds,  
over against Exeter Exchange in the Strand, 1685.

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English  
Grafton  
218-28  
1774

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To the Right Honourable  
**HENRY** Earl of *Clarendon*,  
Vicount *Corbury*, and  
Baron *HIDE* of *Hinden* :  
One of the Lords of His Majesties  
Most Honourable Privy-Council.

MY LORD,  
**I** Present your Lordship with  
a small *Compendium* of many  
Great and Strange Revoluti-  
ons ; The Greatest, perhaps,  
that ever happen'd in *England*,

A 2

in

## *The Epistle*

in so short a space of Time. A Tempestuous season, in which some Waves have dash'd against your Lordship, tho' of so eminent a Character for Loyalty and Goodness. But when Princes themselves suffer, 'tis the best Subjects Glory to suffer with them. This, My Lord, was no New thing to your Lordship, who was, in a manner, born a Sufferer for Monarchy, and whose Blooming Years had the Honour to share in the same Exile with your King. 'Tis strangely fatal to consider, that those against whom the disaffected  
Party



**Bedington**

<sup>P. 165</sup>  
Party made of late, the  
Lowest outcry, were Old  
Cavaliers: A Word almost  
forgotten, had not that Occa-  
sion brought it again to Me-  
mory. It seems, there needs  
no more than to read the **Es-  
say** backwards, and one may see  
by their false Clamours, who  
were the Kings best Ministers  
and Friends. 'Twas the true  
Honour and Allegiance of this  
**English** assembly in which  
your Lordship made one of  
the Better Part, that has Eter-  
nized the Fame of **Englands**  
**Baronage**, and made it Glorious  
and beloved for ever. No  
Agit W. **A** 3 wilr

*The Epistle, &c.*

will Posterity forget a just Applause to the Illustrious Name of *Clarendon*, when they read it in the List of those Truly Noble Peers, who in Duty to the Crown and Royal Family, incur'd the Angry Vote of a numerous, a Violent, and Over-daring Party. Your Lordship being so far, and so honourably concern'd in the History of these Times, it is my Ambition to take this Occasion to declare my self,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships,

Most Obedient Humble Servant,

*James Wright.*

---

# THE Preface.

**T**Here are some Scandals so Gross, that the Bare Repetition of them is a sufficient Refutation, and manifestation of their Falsehood. In like manner some Actions are so unwarrantable to all men of Reason, that only to relate them is to disgrace the Actors, and those Principles that occasion'd such extravagant behaviour.

## The Preface.

~~Such I esteem the factious Tumults and Riotous Proceedings,~~  
which of late Years have disturb'd  
the Quiet of so many honest Men  
and Loyal Subjects, to the Terror  
of this, and Amazement of all  
the Neighboring Nations.

The Vehemency of which Revolutions did appear too like that of  
Naples in the Year 1647. 'Tis  
true, these were not so sudden, nor  
altogether so Bloody; which must  
be ascribed to the Almighty Power  
and Goodness of God, and the  
Vigilant Prudence of His late  
Majesty of glorious Memory. We  
see what the Party offer'd,

Not

## The Preface.

Not to mention the Street Tumults; How like were the Riots at our Guild-Hall to those at their Church of the Carmelites; And to their tumultuous burning the Gabeliers Goods, I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the Pope, and other Burnings. And to parallel their Massaniello, a poor Fisherman, but of stupendous Authority, had not we also, a little Creature of a Low and obscure Quality (hating his assumed Cassock) who was as much adored, and I may say, almost Deified by the Rabble, as I am heartily sorry and ashamed to think That the chief Disparity between

## The Preface.

between their Case and ours, will appear to the Disadvantage of the English. For what the Neopeditans did, they were induced on the sole Account of their grievous and Intolerable Gabels; but we a free and happy People, became Seditious, and so very unquiet, for no present Cause, but only future apprehensions, and (as the Event has shew'd 'em to be) most Chimerical and empty Fears.

But praised be God, Peoples Eyes begin to be open, and time has apply'd a Collyrium that makes us see clearly through the Pretextes and Umbrage that was devised to serve a Faction. It is  
easy

## The Preface.

easy now to distinguish the stalking  
horse from the Fowler that sculks  
behind. Which thing of late Years,  
many either could not, or would not  
see, being inwardly as Purblind,  
as he was outwardly that misled  
em.

And in this I think the Nati-  
on is not a little obliged to the Ex-  
cellent Author of the Observa-  
tor; A person who may be com-  
pared to some Pictures, that are  
placed too near the sight to disco-  
ver their true value. I am con-  
fident that the next Age, who will  
behold him at a more advantageous  
and impartial Distance, will have  
a truer and far greater esteem of  
his

## The Preface.

his Merits. I do not at all admire (but think it extremely natural) that the Disloyal Party and their Adherents do hate him with such a perfect hatred. How could they possibly do otherwise to one who discovers their Cheat, and puts them by from what they had been so long designing, when they were arrived almost to the very Day of Execution.

The Subject of this little Book (most of which was Printed before His late Majesty felt ill) is only to remember in a short Abstract, what strange and unwarrantable Proceedings have been within the space of Seven Years lately past,



## The Preface.

past, with what Heats they were transacted, how Truth and Loyalty were run down with noise and Cant, and how People were scared out of their Wits with such Monstrous Legends; that had not we who are now alive seen it with our Eyes, who would have believed it? Posterity will scarce credit the folly of their Ancestors; or if they do, they will blush to think an Englishman cou'd be so far imposed upon.

The Memory of these things ought to keep People from Running upon the same Shelves and Sands, where formerly we were in Danger to have perisht.

He

## The Preface.

*He that would give a Particular and Particular Account of all the Narratives, Discoveries, Tryals, Executions, Speeches, Votes, Accusations, Examinations, Commitments, Tumultuous Elections, Petitions, Ryots, Libells, and Seditious Attempts of all sorts, during the said time, must write a History more Voluminous than Fox or Hollinhead. I pretend not therefore to observe all particulars that happen'd in this space of time, but, only those which I thought most Material, and of greatest Note. What I have related, was set down every thing at the time when*

## The Preface.

when it happen'd. Meer matter of Fact : without any Reflections, otherwise than as the thing it self does reflect to the Dishonour of that Faction which has occasion'd all these past Troubles, and to the Glory of that God. who has deliver'd us out of the Danger.

I hope those who have been seduced and misled by Specious pretences, into ill Actions ( as Charity bids me think there are many such ) will by reflection on the past, see, and abhor their Errors.

They need not blush to Repent and Confess such faults, which some of Note and Quality have  
done

## The Preface.

done already. Heaven is full of those  
that have been Converts; But the  
Impenitent must fill another place,  
where it will be a Double Hell to  
remember that they might once  
have received Grace and pardon,  
but refused it.

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A B R I E F

# Historical Account

Of the

PUBLICK TRANSACTIONS

During the 30th Year of the Reign of

KING CHARLES II.

*Anno Dom. 1678.*

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**I** Design, in the Method observed by Annalists, to commit to memory the Publick Transactions during the 30th Year of His Majesty's Reign; a Year which seems remarkable, and to promise more than usual, since that number hath been more than once signal in the course of His Royal Life. In the 30th Year of this Century (1630) He

B

was

was Born ; the 30th day of *May* compleated the first day of His Age ; on the 30th day of *January* He began His Reign ; in the 30th Year of His Age (1660.) He was by the miraculous Providence of God, restored to the possession of His Three Kingdoms after a long and barbarous Exile.

In the beginning of this Year we find the Parliament sitting ; The King had newly made a Speech to both Houses, the substance of which was, ' That for their satisfaction ' he had made such Alliances with *Holland* ' as are for the preservation of *Flanders*, and ' which cannot fail of that end, unless prevented by the want of due Assistances to ' support those Alliances, or by the small ' regard the *Spaniards* themselves must have ' to their own Preservation ; That he cannot ' suspect the want of assistance by reason of ' their repeated Engagements, that a War, ' which must be the necessary consequence ' of those Alliances, ought neither to be ' Prosecuted by halves, nor want such assurances of perseverance as may give him ' encouragement to pursue it ; that He had ' used all means possible by a Mediation to ' have procured an Honourable and safe ' Peace, knowing how preferable such a ' Peace would have been to any War ; that ' this

*in the Year, 1678.*

3

‘this Kingdom must necessarily own the  
‘vast benefits it has received by Peace,  
‘whilst its Neighbours only have yet smar-  
‘ted by the War ; but finding a Peace no  
‘longer to be hoped for by fair means, it  
‘shall not be his fault if it be not obtain’d  
‘by force ; that for this reason he has re-  
‘call’d his Troops out of *France*, and con-  
‘sider’d that we cannot have less Forces  
‘on our part than 90 Sail of Capital Ships,  
‘and 30 or 40 Thousand Land-men, that  
‘he is contented that such Monys as shall  
‘be given to these uses, be appropriated  
‘as strictly as they can desire ; that he hath  
‘directed such larger dimensions for  
‘the Building the New Ships as will cost  
‘him above 100000 *l.* more than the Act  
‘allows ; that for repairing the Old Fleet  
‘and buying Stores, &c. He hath expend-  
‘ed a great deal more than 200000 *l.* He  
‘hath born the charge of a Rebellion in  
‘*Virginia*, and a New War with *Algiers* ;  
‘that he stands engaged to the Prince of  
‘*Orange* for his Neices Portion ; that he  
‘cannot be able to maintain his constant  
‘necessary Establishments without the New  
‘Imposition on Wines be continued ; that  
‘to remove all sorts of Jealousies he hath  
‘Married his Neice to the Prince of *Orange*,  
B 2 thereby

## 4 *Publick Transactions*

thereby giving full assurances never to suffer that Princes Interest to be ruin'd, if assisted as he ought to be, to preserve them; that he expects from them a plentiful supply suitable to such great occasions, and that these considerations being of the greatest Importance that ever concern'd the Kingdom, he would therefore have them enter immediately upon them without suffering any other business whatsoever to divert 'em. Before the Parliament proceeded to Answer this Speech, they Sate on part of the 30th of *January* the Aniversary Fast, and then Voted 70000 *l.* for a solemn Burial of his late Majesty King *Charles I.* and to erect a Monument for the said Prince of Glorious Memory, the said Sum to be rais'd by a Two Months Tax, to begin at the expiration of the present Tax for Building Ships. This, tho' in truth, an Affair to which the Nation has stood obliged this 29 Years, yet being never mention'd till yesterday, (when first moved in the House of Commons by my Lord *O-Brian* Eldest Son to the Earl of *Tunmond*, and whose Son lately had Marry'd my Lord *Treasurers* Daughter) seem'd surprizing.

The next Day being the 31 of *January*,  
the



*in the Year, 1678.* 5

the House of Commons in return to the Kings Speech, presented their Address to His Majesty at *White-hall*, containing thanks for his care exprest for the preservation and Encouragement of the Protestant Religion in concluding a Marriage between his Niece and the Prince of *Orange*, beseech him not to admit of any Treaty of Peace whereby the French King shall be left in possession of any greater Dominion or power than is left him by the *Pyrenean* Treaty ; that both on our parts and the parts of the Confederates, no Ship nor Vessel may be admitted to come out of any Port of *France*, but that the Ships and Men be seized and the Goods destroy'd ; that he would please to provide that none of the parties who shall joyn in this Alliance and Confederacy against *France*, depart from the said Alliance, till the said King be reduced to the said Treaty ; that neither we nor the Confederates admit any Trade with *France*, or suffer any Goods to be Imported from thence on pain of Forfeiture ; that His Majesty in making such Confederacies as necessary for attaining these ends, shall never doubt of the affections of the People ; Lastly they renew their former protestations and engagements to persevere in the prosecution of the said

## 8 *Publick Transactions*

War, and when he shall be pleas'd to impart such Alliances and Confederacies to them in Parliament to give such ready assistances upon all occasions as may bring the War to a happy conclusion.

To this Address the King return'd the following Answer in Writing, which was read in the House of Commons the 4th of *February*. 'That he was not a little surpriz'd to find so much inserted there of what should not be, and so little of what should; that his Speech was to both Houses joyntly, and the return ought to be from both; That in the Address of the 20th of *May* last you did invite him to a League offensive and defensive with *Holland* against the French King, and for the preserving the Spanish *Netherlands*, and upon his Declaration of such Alliances assured such speedy assistances as may fully Answer the occasion; that he hath made such Alliances, yet finds no return but the Old promises upon new Conditions, and so He may be used to Eternity should he seem satisfied with such proceedings; that on the 28th of *May* last, he told you how highly he was offended at the great Invasion of his Prerogative, yet you take no notice of it, but add to your former ill conduct new In-

'vations;

' vations; you desire him to oblige his Confe-  
 ' derates never to consent to a Peace till the  
 ' most Christian King be reduced to the Py-  
 ' rrean Treaty, a Determination fitting  
 ' only for God Almighty, since none but He  
 ' can tell the terms of Peace who knows the  
 ' event of War; You desire him not to suffer  
 ' a Ship of theirs to come from France under  
 ' pain of Confiscation, not excepting Allies,  
 ' Prince, or Ambassadors (if any among  
 ' them); that he does not believe any Assem-  
 ' bly of Men ever gave so great and publick  
 ' a provocation to the whole World with-  
 ' out so much as considering to provide one  
 ' Ship, Regiment, or penny towards justi-  
 ' fying it; that however if by your assist-  
 ' ance he may be put into Armes sufficient for  
 ' such a Work, He will not be weary till  
 ' Christendom be restored to such a Peace,  
 ' that it shall not be in the power of any one  
 ' Prince to disturb it; that the Rights of  
 ' making and managing War and Peace are  
 ' in His Majesty, and if you think he will  
 ' depart from any part of that Right, you are  
 ' mistaken; the Reins of Government are in  
 ' his hands, and he hath the same care to pre-  
 ' serve them there, as to preserve his own  
 ' Person; he keeps both for his Peoples pro-  
 ' tection and safety, and that if this House

## 8 *Publick Transactions*

‘will encourage His Majesty to go further  
‘in Alliances, you must consider of raising  
‘speedy supplies; for from the considera-  
‘tion of those he must take his measures.

Some things of note however were done before the Supply was concluded ; The House of Commons took off all written Protections, which had been by some Members granted to such as were not really their Servants, to an incredible number ; Voting no Protection allowable to any but their Menial Servants, actually in Service, and that without a written Certificate.

And now was the Earl of *Shaftsbury* releas’d from his Confinement in the *Tower*, where he had been close Prisoner ever since last Spring, and restored to his place in Parliament, having first made the following Submission at the Lords Bar, *Feb. 25. viz.*

1. *I do acknowledge that my endeavouring to maintain that this Parliament was Dissolved, was an ill advised Action, for which I humbly beg pardon of the Kings Majesty and this most Honourable House.*

2. *I do acknowledge that my bringing a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Kings Bench, was a high violation of your Lordships Privilege,*

in the Year, 1678. 9

ledge, and a great aggravation of my former offence, for all which I beg pardon.

*Subscribed, Shaftsbury.*

The next Day he sat in the House of Lords.

On the 27. The City was not a little Allarm'd with the *French* Kings taking of *Ghent*, and the great danger of several other places of note in *Flanders*: That Night were sent from *London*, 12 Companys of Foot for *Ostend*, follow'd the next Day by the Dukes of *Monmouth* and *Albermarle*, the Earls of *Mulgrave* and *Plymouth*, &c. most of which Lords soon after return'd.

About a Fortnight after this, a Poll-Bill for raising Monys, past both Houses, and presently after the Commons express their impatieney for a War, their Transactions running in these Terms, *March 14.*

‘ Upon several motions made for considering of the deplorable condition of the Nation, resolved in a Committee of the whole House, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an Address be presented to the King, humbly to advise His Majesty, that His Majesty to quiet the minds of his Loyal Subjects, and to encourage  
‘ the

## 10 *Publick Transactions*

‘the Princes and States, Confederates a-  
 ‘gainst the *French* King, would be graci-  
 ‘ously pleased to proclaim and enter into  
 ‘an actual War with the *French* King, and  
 ‘to give his Majesty assurances, that this  
 ‘House will constantly stand by and aid  
 ‘His Majesty in the prosecution thereof with  
 ‘necessary and plentiful supplies and as-  
 ‘sistances, and that His Majesty will pre-  
 ‘sently dismiss the *French* Ambassador and  
 ‘recall him from *France*, and *Nimingen*.

Which Address was the next Day drawn up accordingly, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence, but never proceeded further.

*Wednesday* 27th of *March*, the Parlia-  
 ment was Adjourn’d by the Kings Order,  
 till the 11th of *April*, being the Week af-  
 ter *Easter*, the King having first Sign’d the  
 Poll-Bill, in which was a strict Appropria-  
 ring Clause for the Money so Levy’d to be ap-  
 plied to no use but the intended *French*  
 War; also another Clause Prohibiting the  
 Importation of any *French* Commodities  
 for Three Years. Soon after which the  
*French* King prohibited ours for Ten Years.

*Thursday* the 11th of *April*, the Parlia-  
 ment met again and Adjourn’d to the *Mon-*  
*day* following, at which time, by the Kings  
 appointment

*in the Year, 1678. 11*

appointment they chose a New Speaker in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Sawyer one of the Kings Council Learned, and a great Practicer in the *Exchequer*, and from thence Adjourn'd over to *Monday* the 29th of *April*.

During these Intervals a strict Fast is kept on *Wednesday* the 10th of *April* in *London*, and the *Wednesday* Fortnight following through *England*, to implore Gods Blessing upon His Majesty and his Kingdoms, and for the averting of Gods Judgments.

*Monday* the 29th of *April* the Houses met again, the King and Lords in their Robes; My Lord Chancellor in a long Speech recited all the Addresses that they had made in relation to a War with *France*, what the King had already done in pursuance of the same, and joyning an effectual League with the Confederates to that end, and how ready the King was to pursue their desires, but that now he discovered the *Dutch* were entering upon a Treaty of Peace with the French King, and that without his consent or privity, and therefore His Majesty demands the advice of his Houses how to proceed.

*Monday* following being the 6th of *May*,  
Sir

## 12 *Publick Transactions*

Sir Robert Sawyer excused himself in a Letter, that he could not attend the House by reason that he was taken very ill of the Stone, occasioned by his long sitting last Saturday; whereupon the Old Speaker was again chosen and reinstated in the Chair. The same Day the King returned a short Answer to an Address of the House of Commons, Voted on the said last Saturday, which contain'd their humble Advice that he would forthwith enter into the present Alliance with the Confederates, and an Actual War with *France, &c.* To which, this Answer was read by one of the Secretaries of State, *viz.*

C. R.

**H**is Majesty having been acquainted with the Votes of the 4th Instant, is very much surprized both with the matter and manner of them, but if His Majesty had had Exceptions to neither, yet His Majesty having asked the Advice of both the Houses, doth not think fit to give any Answer to any thing of that nature till he hath a concurrent Advice of both Houses.

Among which mentioned Votes of the 4th Instant, beside the Advice aforesaid, this



*in the Year, 1678.* 13

this was past by a majority of 16 Voices,  
'That the late Leagues, made with the  
'States-General of the *United Provinces* are  
'not pursuant to the Addresses of this House,  
'nor consistant with the good and safety of  
'the Kingdom.

In the mean time the Commons are  
not at all discouraged with this Answer,  
but draw up an Address, and present  
it to the King at *Whitehall*, on *Satur-*  
*day*, the 11th of *May* in the afternoon, con-  
taining Their humble thanks to His Majesty,  
for demanding their advice, that accord-  
ingly they gave it, they beseech Him to com-  
municate to them His Resolutions thereup-  
on, and whereas they conceive that the In-  
conveniencies, and Dangers which the King-  
dom now lies under, might totally, or in a  
great measure have been prevented in case  
His Majesty had accepted of the Advice by  
them given in their Addresses of the 26 of  
*May* Last, and the 31 of *January*. That  
therefore he would please to remove those  
Counsellors that advised him to give those  
answers which he did to the said Addresses;  
that he would please to accept of this Peti-  
tion in good part, as proceeding from persons  
heartily devoted to him, &c. In fine, that  
he would please to remove the Duke of  
*Lanther-*

## 14 Publick Transactions

*Lambherdale*, from His presence and Councils.

Which being read, the King immediately returned Answer in these few words only, ' That he was much Surprized at the Extravagancy of their Address, and unwilling at present to give it such a due Answer as it deserves.

On the *Munday* following the King past several private Bills, and then caused the Parliament to be Prorogued till *Thursday* come Sevenight, being the 23 of this instant *May*, by which means this Session which had been of a long Continuance by Adjournment, was determin'd, and all Bills and business in either House then Depending, defeated, and returned to the same State, as when first moved. But withal such Bills as had been rejected, are now in a Capacity of being moved again, which no Bill can be in the same Session, when once rejected.

On the aforementioned *Thursday* the 23. of *May*, the Parliament met again, and the House of Commons being sent for by the Black Rod, to attend His Majesty, in the House of Lords, the King delivered His pleasure to this effect, ' That he is resolved, as far as He is able, to save *Flanders*, either ' by a War, or Peace, which way he sees ' most

‘ most conducing ; either ways, he thinks  
‘ it convenient to keep up His Army, and  
‘ Navy, at Sea, for some time, till a Peace be  
‘ concluded, but leaves it to them to consi-  
‘ der of Supplies for their Continuance, or  
‘ Disbanding ; and in either case not to dis-  
‘ courage so many Worthy and Gallant Gen-  
‘ tlemen, who have offered their Lives and  
‘ Service to their Country, and that in pur-  
‘ suit of the Parliaments advice and Resolu-  
‘ tions ; That a Branch of His Revenue is  
‘ now expiring, another part of it is cut off  
‘ by a Clause in the Poll-Bill ; That he has  
‘ borrowed 200000 l. upon the Excize at  
‘ their request, of all which they are to con-  
‘ sider ; That he hath no intentions but of  
‘ good to them, and His people, nor ever  
‘ shall ; Desires they will not drive him into  
‘ extremities, which must end ill, both for  
‘ them and Him, and ( which is worst of  
‘ all ) for the Nation ; desires to prevent all  
‘ Disorders and mischeifs that may befall by  
‘ our disagreement ; but in case any do, leaves  
‘ it to God Almighty to Judge who is the  
‘ occasion of it ; In fine, That he will not  
‘ for the future suffer the Course and Me-  
‘ thod of passing Laws to be changed, by  
‘ taking together several matters in one  
‘ Bill.

This

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This was immediately followed by a long, but excellent Speech, of my Lord Chancellor, which tho' something too large for the intended Brevity of these Notes, must not be omitted : The substance therefore contained, ' That *Holland* is become resolved to seek all occasions they can of coming out of the War, in regard the *Spaniards* fail them ; That the States to that end entered into a League Offensive and Defensive with His Majesty, to obtain a Peace by force, if it could not be had otherwise, which promised Success, till it was heard abroad that this League, ( the onely thing by which His Majesty could oblige the States ) had been so ill understood at home as to meet with some very unfitting and very undeserved Reflexions ; and that they understood there was a Resolution of giving no Mony till satisfaction first had in matters of Religion, which in all Countrys are the longest debates that can be entered upon, and at this time should least have been stirr'd ; & when they understood that the King had received an Address, and had exprest His resentment of it, then they concluded it was in vain to rely any longer on *England*, for *England* was no longer it self : All sides began to wish for Peace, as well *Spain*, as  
*Hol-*

‘ *Holland*, and if the Cessation now endeavoured, be effected, no doubt but a Peace will follow: What Influence that Peace will have, is uncertain; We have given no small provocation to a Mighty King, it therefore concerns us to secure our selves, by preserving Peace and Unity at home; he that foments Divisions now, does more harm to his Country, than a Forrain Enemy can do; no fear of Arbitrary Government can justify, no Zeal to Religion can sanctify such a Proceeding; He minds them of the Late times, when Religion and Liberty were truly Lost by being made a handle and pretence for Sedition; when Prelacy was calld Popery, and Monarchy Tyranny, &c. and can we now endure to see men break the Act of Oblivion every day, by reviving the Memory of forgotten Crimes in new Practices? Its worth Consideration whether we do not bring some kind of scandal upon the Protestant Religion, when we seem so far to distrust the truth and power of it, that after so many Laws past to guard it, and so many miraculous deliverancies from the attempts made against it, we should still be affraid of its continuance. Hath not the Late Act made it impossible for the most con-  
C ceal’d

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‘ ecal’d Papist that is, to get any kind of Im-  
‘ ployment? As little reason there is to be  
‘ jealous of our Liberties, and Property.  
‘ Can there be a greater evidence of the  
‘ Moderation of a Prince, and His tender-  
‘ ness of the Liberty of the Subject, than to  
‘ suffer, as he does every day, so much li-  
‘ centious and malicious Talk to pass unpu-  
‘ nish’d? Search all Nations, through all Ages,  
‘ and shew fewer greivances and less cause  
‘ of Complaint, and a happier people than  
‘ we at are this Day. He proceeded then to  
‘ the matter of the Revenue, to the same pur-  
‘ pose with what the King had said before,  
‘ but enlarging. Tells em, ‘ The King will  
‘ no more accept a good Bill, how valua-  
‘ ble soever, unless it comes in the old  
‘ and decent method of Parliaments; that  
‘ the late way of tacking together, in one  
‘ Bill, several Independent and incoherent  
‘ matters, seems to alter the whole frame and  
‘ Constitution of Parliaments; takes away  
‘ the Kings Negative Voice in a manner,  
‘ forcing Him to take all or none; it takes  
‘ away the Negative Voice too, of the House  
‘ of Lords by the same Consequence; It  
‘ looks like a kind of Defamation of the Go-  
‘ vernment, and seems to suppose the King,  
‘ and House of Lords, to be so ill affected  
‘ to

' to the Publick, that a good Bill cannot  
 ' carry it self through, by the Strength of  
 ' it's own Reason and Justice, without be-  
 ' ing helped by Clauses; it gives up the great-  
 ' est share of *Legislature* to the Commons:  
 ' In fine, the same method of proceedings  
 ' may be made use of against the Commons,  
 ' by the Lords; These Inconveniencies the  
 ' King is Resolved to abolish, and hath Com-  
 ' manded me to say to you *State super vias*  
 ' *antiquas*. If this Session do not repair the  
 ' misfortunes, and amend the faults of the  
 ' last, it will look like a fatality upon the  
 ' Nation. He whose house is destroyed by Fire  
 ' would find but little Comfort in saying the  
 ' Fire did not begin by his means; but it  
 ' will be a perpetual Anguish to him to re-  
 ' member that it lay in his power to extin-  
 ' guish it: And so concludes with strong per-  
 ' suasives to Peace, and a Composure of all  
 ' Differences.

*Monday May 27.* Resolved in the House  
 of Commons, ' That the House taking into  
 ' Consideration the State of His Majesties  
 ' Affairs, and the great charge and Burthen  
 ' that His Majesty and the Nation lyes un-  
 ' der by the Army now in Being, are hum-  
 ' bly of Opinion, That if His Majesty please  
 ' to think fit to enter into the War against

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the French King, this House is, and always will be ready to support and assist him in that War ; But if otherwise, That they will proceed to the Consideration of providing for the Speedy Disbanding of the Army, The House further Ordered, That the Members of this House who are of His Majesties privy Council , do acquaint the King with these Votes , and pray His Majesties Answer.

To this, the King returned the following Answer, which was read in the House of Commons, the next day ; It contained, That the French King hath made such offers of a Cessation till the 27th of *July*, as His Majesty doth not only believe will be accepted, but will end in a General Peace; yet since that is not certain, he does not think it prudent to dismiss either Fleet, or Army before that time, nor doth he think it will add much to the charge, in regard the raising Mony , and paying them off, would take up that time, were they to be Disbanded as speedily as possibly: In the mean time he desires Mony for their subsistence, that as hetherto they have been the most orderly Army that ever came together, they may be encouraged to continue so ; And concludes with reminding  
the



*in the Year, 1678.* 25

‘the House of the 200000*l.* formerly mentioned in His Speech, which he wants for His Household.

The next day of sitting, being *Thursday* the 30th of *May*, the Commons Vote unanimously, ‘That all Forces rais’d since the 29th ‘of *September* last (except those transported ‘to Forrain Plantations) be forthwith paid ‘off and Disbanded, and that they Consider of a Supply for that purpose.

The last of *May*, being the first day of *Trin. Term*, Sir *William Scroggs*, at that time Puisne Judge, in the *Common-Pleas*, took his place in the *Kings Bench* as Lord Chief Justice of *England*, to which he was prefer’d by the Kings especial Favour, on the removal of Sir *Richard Rainsford*, who resigned a few days before: And was Succeeded in the *Common-Pleas*, by Baron *Bartu*; and Serjeant *Brampston* promoted to his Place in the *Exchequer*.

*June* 4th the Commons Vote 200000*l.* to be raised by a Monthly Tax, in Six Months, after the Land Tax, now in being, be expired; with a Clause, That this be for the Disbanding of the Army, by the end of this present *June*. The next day they Voted the King 200000*l.* more, Towards the Defraying the expences of the Fleet.

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Soon after which, the King sent them a Message by one of the Secretaries of State, containing, ' That His mind was still the same  
' with what he delivered the 23 of *May*  
' last, That the Army, and Fleet, ought to  
' be kept up till the expected Peace be concluded: He also recommended to their Consideration, whether it were not dishonourable for him to recal His Forces in *Flanders*,  
' from those Towns which he had taken into  
' His Protection, before they could provide themselves of other Succours? Here upon  
' they extend the time (as to the Forces in  
' *Flanders* ) to the 27 of *July*.

*Saturday*, the 15th of *June*, The Commons Resolved, That after *Tuesday* following, no motions should be made for any new Supplys of Money, till after the Recess; nor any more private Bills brought, in, till after the said Recess.

The *Tuesday* following, the King sent for the Commons up to the Lords House, and told 'em in a long Speech; ' That the season requiring a Recess by the middle of  
' next Month at farthest, it is convenient  
' that we part fairly, and with a perfect  
' confidence of one another: Therefore he opens His Heart freely to them in some particulars

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' ticulars of nearest concern; That what  
' he told 'em at the beginning of this Sessi-  
' on concerning a Peace, seems already to  
' be determined, at least as to *Spain*, and  
' *Holland*, in which Peace His part will be  
' not only that of a Mediator, but also to  
' give His Warranty to it; That *Spain* writes  
' word, that unless *England* bares the charge  
' of maintaining *Flanders*, even after the  
' Peace, they will not be in a Condition to  
' support it long; That to this end, it is ne-  
' cessary not only to keep up our Navy  
' at Sea, but to give the World some assu-  
' rance of being well United at home; That  
' tho' the House of Commons may think  
' such a Peace as ill a bargain as War, be-  
' cause it will cost them Money; yet if they  
' seriously consider that otherwise *Flanders*  
' had been lost, perhaps by this time, He  
' believes they will give much greater Sums  
' than this will cost, rather than the single  
' Town of *Ostend* should be in the *French*  
' hands, and 40 of their men of War in for  
' good a Haven overagainst the Rivers  
' Mouth; That we cannot but be pleased  
' to understand the Reputation we have  
' gained abroad by having in 40 days rais'd  
' an Army of 30000 Men, and prepar'd  
' a Navy of 90 ships; Therefore if they  
C 4 ' desire

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desire to keep up the Honour of the Crown at home, and look to the safety of the Balance of Affairs abroad, and pursue the War of *Algiers*; if they desire he should pass any part of His life in quiet, and all the rest in confidence, and kindness with them and other future Parliaments; if so, That they must find a way, not only to settle for His life His Revenue as at Christmas last, but also to add a new Fund of 300000 *l. Per annum*, upon which he will pass an Act to settle 50000 *l.* upon the Navy and Ordinance; and shall be also always ready to consent to all such Laws as they shall propose for the good of the Nation: Then he reminds 'em to inable him to keep His word with the Prince of *Orange*, in the payment of His Neices Portion; which is 40000 *l.* the first payment being now due and demanded by him.

This Speech being ended, the Commons returned back and Voted His Majesty the thanks of the House for His gracious expressions in His Speech. Yet nothing of importance was done that day, but a Denial of the 300000 *l. Per annum*, demanded; and not only so, but a motion being made for a Compensation on the lost part of His Majesties

*in the Year, 1678.* 25

jestys Revenue by the Prohibiting Act; it was carry'd in the Negative, Year 145, Noes 202.

*Saturday* the 22th of *June*, the Lords sent down the Bill for Disbanding, with an enlargement of the time prefixt for one Month longer, to which the Commons would not agree, but desired a Conference, at which to give their Lordships the reasons why they could not content to the alteration.

*Monday* the 25th of *July*, the Parliament was Prorogued to the first of *August*, the King having then passd the following Bills, 1. An Act for granting a supply to His Majesty of 619388 l. 11 s. 9 d. for Disbanding the Army, and other uses therein mentioned. 2. An Act for granting an Additional Duty to His Majesty upon Wines for Three Years. 3. An Act to enable Creditors to recover their Debts of the Executors and Administrators of Executors in their own wrong. 4. An Act for Burying in Woollen. 5. An Act for Admeasurement of Keels and Boats, carrying Coals. 6. An Act for Reviving a former Act of the 13th of this King ch. 2. for avoiding unnecessary Suits and delays, and for continuance of an other Act of 22. & 23. *Car.* 9. ch. 10. touching intestates Estates. 7. An

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7. An Act for further Relief and Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debt. 8. An Act touching Highways. 9. An Act for preservation of Fishing in the River *Severn*.

On which said first of *August*, they being again met, they were again Prorogued over to the 29th Day of the same Month. Soon after that also there came out a Proclamation, requiring a full Assembly at the said 29th Day. But in the mean time the French being beaten from the Siege of *Mons*, by the English, chiefly, under Command of my Lord of *Ossery*, on the part of the Prince of *Orange*, the King Issued out another Proclamation dated the 8th of *August*, whereby reciting the last Proclamation but in regard the State of Affairs abroad was alter'd since then, he is pleas'd to Prorogue the Houses over till the first Day of *October* next, requiring then a full Assembly; after this it was again Prorogued to the 21st of *October*. In the mean time a Peace is concluded between *France*, *Spain*, and *Holland*, and a Truce for some Months with the Emperor.

On *Saturday*, *Sunday*, *Monday* and *Tuesday*, the 28th 29th and 30th of *September* and first of *October*, the Privy-Council sat twice a Day, The business a  
Popish

in the Year, 1678. 27

Popish Plot; several were committed, and others examin'd, among whom Sir *George Wakeman* Physician to the Queen, and Mr. *Coleman* belonging to Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of *York*: which said Dutchess went with the Lady *Ann*, that very *Tuesday* Morning to visit the Princess of *Orange*, designing a stay only of 14 Days. This Discovery of a Plot, opening every Day more and more, the aforesaid Mr. *Coleman*, and Mr. *Langborn* of the *Temple*, were committed close Prisoners, with several others; their Studies search'd, their Papers seized, and sent to *Whitehall*. And now just before the meeting of the Parliament, one *Sir Edmondbury Godfrey* a Justice of the Peace in *Middlesex*, a severe Enemy of the Papists (as by some reported) was found Dead in a Ditch not far from *Hampstead*; He appear'd to the Coroners Jury to be strangled, tho' afterwards his own Sword was run through him, and so found, with Money in his Pocket. This was lookt on by the Town as a Confirmation of the above-mention'd Plot.

On the appointed 21st of *October*, the Houses met: The Kings Speech contain'd these words, and these words only concerning the Plot — 'I have been inform-  
'ed

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'ed of a Design against my Person by Je-  
 'suites, of which I shall forbear any Opi-  
 'nion, lest I may seem to say too much,  
 'or too little, but leave the matter to the  
 'Law — The Chancellor on the same  
 Head had these Expressions. — 'And  
 'tho' His Majesty doth in no sort prejudg  
 'the Persons accused, yet the strict enqui-  
 'ry into this matter, hath been a means to  
 'Discover so many other unwarrantable  
 'Practices of theirs, that His Majesty  
 'hath reason to look to 'em. The Exami-  
 nation of this Plot and the concurrent Mur-  
 der of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* employ'd  
 the Commons so assiduouly, that towards  
 the beginning of this Session they sate whole  
 Days, from Morning till late at Night. The  
 Product was a Fast Voted; the minutes and  
 Votes of the House of Commons forbid to  
 be divulg'd; several Lords Committed,  
*Bellasis, Arundel, of Warder, Powis, Staf-*  
*ford, Petre, Castlemain, &c.* Soon after this  
 came out a Proclamation, appointing a  
 Fast through all *England*, on the 13th Day  
 of *November*. *Thursday* the 31st of *October*,  
 the House of Commons resolved, upon the E-  
 vidence that hath already appear'd to this  
 House, this House is of Opinion, 'That there  
 'hath been and is an Execrable and Hel-  
 lith



‘lish Design contrived and carry’d on by  
‘Popish Recusants for Assassinating and  
‘Murthering the King, for Subverting the  
‘Government, and for destroying the Pro-  
‘testant Religion by Law Establishd.

The same Day Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*  
was Buried. The Solemnity proceeded  
from *Bridewell* to *St. Martins* in the Fields,  
72 *London* Ministers Marching two and two  
before the Body, and above 1000 Men in  
the same Order following after.

The next Day in pursuance of an Ad-  
dress presented to the King by the Com-  
mons the *Saturday* before, came out a Pro-  
clamation, whereby all Papists, or such re-  
puted, be Banisht 10 Miles from *London*  
and *Westminster*, to remove themselves by  
the 7th Day of *November*, except Household-  
ers, and they to take the Oaths or suffer  
the Penalties inflicted by Law. The same  
Day the Commons in Parliament resolved,  
That an Address be made to the King, that  
the Trained-Bands of *London*, *Westminster*,  
and *Surry*, be rais’d for preservation of His  
Majestys Person, and the Parliament, during  
this Session.

On *Munday* the 4th of *November*, came  
out an Order of the King in Council, pro-  
posing, That whoever can Discover any Of-  
ficer

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ficer or Soldier in any of the Kings Guards, Horse or Foot, who has taken the Oaths and Test, and since turn'd Papist, such Discoverer shall have 20 *l.* for every Man so Discovered.

*Monday* the 4th of *November*, It was moved in the House of Commons, that an Address be made to the King, to remove the Duke of *Tork* from his Presence and Councils; but the debate was Adjourn'd over to *Fry-day* next, at which time it being again moved, the debate was again Adjourn'd over to *Thursday* following. The next Day being *Saturday* the 9th of *November*, His Majesty went to the Lords House in His Robes, and made a Speech to both Houses, Wherein after he had return'd them His most hearty Thanks for their very great and extraordinary care for preservation of His Person in this time of Danger, 'He told 'em, That 'he was as ready to joyn with them in all 'ways and means that may Establish a firm 'security to the Protestant Religion, as their 'own Hearts can wish; and this not only 'during His Life, but in future Ages even 'to the end of the World: And therefore 'He is come to assure 'em, that whatsoever 'reasonable Bills they shall present to be 'past into Laws to make them safe in the  
'Reign

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‘Reign of His Successor, so as they intend  
‘not to Impeach the Right of Succession,  
‘nor the Discent of the Crown in the true  
‘Line, and also as they restrain not any  
‘Power or just Right of His Protestant Suc-  
‘cessor, such Bills shall find from him a  
‘ready concurrence.

Soon after this came out another Pro-  
clamation, whereby all Roman Recusants,  
and such reputed, were enjoyn’d under the  
Penalty of the Laws to repair to their own  
homes, and not to remove more than Five  
Miles from thence without Licence; Excep-  
ted out of this Proclamation the Inha-  
bitants of *London and Westminster*.

*Monday*, the 18th of *November*, the House  
of Commons being informed that Sir *Joseph  
Williamson* Secretary of State, had lately  
Counter-signed several Commissions for  
Roman Recusant Officers with a *Non-ob-  
stante* to the Oaths and Test, he was by  
the said House Committed to the *Tower*.  
The next Day the King sent for the Com-  
mons to attend him at the Banqueting-  
House, and told ’em, ‘That tho’ they Com-  
‘mitted His Servant without acquainting  
‘him, yet He intends to be freeer with them,  
‘and acquaint them with His intentions,  
to

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to release His Secretary ; which accordingly Hedid that Day.

About this time a Bill having been sent up from the Commons to the Lords House, for Excluding all Popish Members to sit in either House of Parliament, it was past in the said Lords House with some little alterations, and a Clause in Favour of His Royal Highness ; and the said Bill being sent back to the Commons, it past there also *November 21st*, with the said alterations, but not without some difficulty ; for Sir *Jonathan Trelauny* and one Mr. *Ash*, being heated in debate and words of reproach passing between 'em, Sir *Jonathan* struck the other a cuff on the Ear, which being return'd by *Ash*, over the Face, they were both about to Draw, but this disturbance being at last quieted by the Speaker, *Trelauny* was sent to the *Tower*, there to remain all this Sessions, and *Ash* received a *Reprimande* from the Speaker.

About the same time came out an Order of Council, explaining the late Proclamation whereby all Papists were Banisht 10 Miles from *London*, not to extend to Merchant strangers, and such Outlandish; who repair hither on the account of Travail.

And

And now the Commons begin to look towards the Army again, resolving *November 25.* That it is necessary for the safety of His Majesty's Person, and Preservation of the Government, that the Forces raised since the 29th of *November 77.* be forthwith paid off and Disbanded ; and for this the King requires more Money.

In the mean time *Oats* (the great Discoverer of the Plot ) accuses the Queen ; hereupon the King places a stricter Guard upon him than ever ; but the Commons, *Novemb. 29.* order an Address to be made to His Majesty, That the said *Oats* be freed from his restraint, attended by his own Servants, and that a competent allowance be appointed for his maintenance ; and that the Queen, with all her Servants, and all Popish Recusants, or such suspected, be removed from *Whitehall*.

Saturday, *Novemb. 30.* the King had two Bills presented to him ; one of which, *viz* For Exclusion of all Popish Members to sit in either House of Parliament ( with a Clause in favour of the Duke of *York* ) He past : The other, which was for raising a third part of the Militia, to be in constant Arms for a time, He refused ; alledging, That that were to put the Militia out of his  
D Power,

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‘Power, which thing He would not do, no  
 ‘not for one hour; but if the Parliament  
 ‘will assist Him with Money for that pur-  
 ‘pose, He will take care to raise such a part  
 ‘of the Militia as shall secure the Peace of the  
 ‘Government, and His own Person.

In the mean time, while these things are  
 transacting in Parliament, one *William Staly*,  
 a Goldsmiths Son, a *Roman Recusant*, is Ar-  
 raigned at the *Kings Bench Bar*, found guilty,  
 and condemned of High Treason, for  
 speaking certain words against the Kings  
 Life, and accordingly was hanged and quar-  
 tered at *Tyburn*; but on Petition the King  
 granted his Quarters to his Father; who a-  
 busing the Kings mercy, buried him in *Co-  
 vent-Garden Church-yard* with too much  
 State and Ceremony; for which reason, by  
 His Majesties Order, his Quarters were that  
 very night taken up, conveyed to *Newgate*,  
 and soon after set up on the Gates of *Lon-  
 don*. The same week that *Staly* was exe-  
 cuted, *Mr. Coleman* was arraigned and try-  
 ed at the aforesaid Bar, and condemned of  
 High Treason; The Evidence was the afore-  
 mentioned *Oats*, and one *Bedloe*, and his  
 own Letters; but both the aforesaid Try-  
 als being in Print, I shall take no farther  
 notice of particulars. The King gave back  
 all

all Mr. *Colemans* Estate to his Wife and Children, and his Quarters to be Buried.

*Thursday, December 4* The Commons Impeacht the Lords *Arundel of Warder, Bellasis, Poiss, Petre, and Stafford*, of Treason & other high Crimes and Misdemeanors, severally; which several Impeachments were carried up by five several Members of the House of Commons. Two Days before, the said Lords had been found Guilty upon special Indictments to the same purpose by the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, before special Commissioners sitting at *Westminster*; but now for some Reasons, those proceedings were waved, and it was thought more effectual to proceed by way of Impeachment before the House of Lords in Parliament.

Tuesday, December the 17th, Ireland, Pickering, and Groves, were Condemned of High Treason as Conspirators in the Plot, but their Execution was respited for some time. At the same time Whitebread and Fenwick, were arraigned, but their Tryal put off till the 15th of January. And now some of the Members of Parliament begin to accuse one another. December the 23d. Mr. Mountigue, Son to the Lord Mountigue, and late Ambassador in France, now a Burgess for Northampton, carries up five Articles against

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against the Lord Treasurer; and Sir *John Earnly* another Member of the House of Commons, accuses the said Mr. *Mountigue* of holding a Correspondence with the Popes *Nuncio* at *Paris*.

In the mean time the Parliament sit incessantly; without Adjournment these Hollidays, but only for *Christmas-Eve* and *Christmas Day*: requiring a full appearance of all their Members, not disabled; as well Lords as Commons; enjoyning all in Town not to depart under strict penalties, and sending their Messengers for all absent in the Country.

But it pleas'd the King on *Monday* the 30th of *December* to Prorogue both Houses till the 4th of *February* following. Not long before which the Commons had given more Mony for the Disbanding the Army, but inserted a Clause in the Bill, for the Mony to be paid into the Chamber of *London*; which proviso would not pass in the Lords House, and therefore the Bill remain'd abort. During this Interval the Reports were various touching the next sitting: it being sometimes affirmed that the Session was further Prorogued till the 25th of *February*, then again, that the Parliament would certainly meet at the 4th of



of *February*, the Day first appointed ; till at last on the 24th Day of *January*, the King was pleas'd to settle the variety of Rumour, and by His Proclamation, then publisht, absolutely to Dissolve this Parliament, promising however to Issue out His Writs for a New one by the 6th<sup>e</sup> of *March* next following. Thus ended this Parliament, having now been continued by several Prorogations and Adjournments 17 Years, Eight Months, and 17 Days, being first called on the Eighth Day of *May*, *Anno Domini*, 1661.

With this great Turn I will conclude my Historical Observations on this 30th Year of His Majesty's Reign ; a Year very remarkable if it were only on the account of the Dissolution of this Parliament ; but more especially for the beginning of those Troubles and Combustions which lasted for so many Years after, in Relation to the Plot.

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Anno 31. Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1679.

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**I**N further Prosecution of those matters discovered the last year, *Green* the Cushion-man at *Sawyer's-house* Chappel, *Berry* the Queens Porter there, and *Hill* Dr. Goddens Man, were on the 10th day of *Febr* tryed at the Kings Bench Bar for the Murder of *Sir Edmund Godfrey*: which three being convicted, chiefly, on the Evidence of *Miles Prance*, a Goldsmith, were found guilty, and having on the next day received sentence of Condemnation to be hang'd for the said Murder, *Green* and *Hill* were Executed accordingly at *Tyborn*, Feb. 21. But *Berry* was reprieved for a Week longer,

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onger, all three denying the Fact in as positive terms as could be: the last dying a Protestant, of which Perswasion he had formerly been before he entred into the Queens service.

About this time it was that Sir *Joseph Williamson*, quitted his Office of Secretary of State, to the Earl of *Sunderland*.

To conclude, the Transactions of this Month, The King Directed the following Letter to the Duke of *York*.

Whitehall Feb. 28. 1678.

**I** Have already given you my Resolves at large, why I think it fit that you should absent your self for some time beyond the Seas; As I am truly sorry for the occasion, so may you be sure I shall never desire it longer than it will be absolutely necessary for your good and my Service: In the mean time I think it proper to give it you under my Hand, that I expect this Compliance from you, and desire it may be as soon as conveniently you can. You

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may

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*may easily believe with what trouble I write this to you, there being nothing I am more sensible of than the constant kindness you have ever had for me. I hope you are as just to Me to be assured, That no absence nor any thing else can ever change me from being truly and kindly Yours,*

C. R.

And accordingly in pursuance of His Majesties pleasure, within few days after this, the Duke, Duchess, and Family, leave the Kingdom, and retired for a while to the *Hague*, and from thence to *Brussels*.

And now the Parliament, which had been called according to the Kings promise on the Dissolution of the last, meet at the appointed 6th day of *March*. The Kings Speech contained, 'That in order to the uniting the minds of His Subjects both to Himself and to one another, He had excluded the Popish Lords from their Seats in Parliament; Caused the Execution of several men both for the Plot and Murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*; Disbanded as much

' much of the Army as he could get Mony  
 ' to do; Above all, That He hath com-  
 ' manded his Brother to absent himself;  
 ' That so all colour may be taken from ma-  
 ' licious men of pretending any influence  
 ' of Popish Councils: That He proposes  
 ' by this means to see whether the Prote-  
 ' stant Religion and the Peace of the King-  
 ' dom be as truly aimed at by others, as they  
 ' are really intended by Him; if so, they  
 ' (the Members of Parliament) will lay  
 ' aside all private animosities, and employ  
 ' their time upon the great Concerns of the  
 ' Nation; That he will not cease to make  
 ' further search into the Plot and the Mur-  
 ' der of Sir *Edmund Godfrey*, for which  
 ' he desires the assistance of both Houses;  
 ' That he has ordered the Penal Laws to be  
 ' Executed against Papists; Desires their as-  
 ' sistance in raising Supplys for Disbanding  
 ' the Army and paying off the Fleet; and  
 ' that they would some way make up the  
 ' loss He has sustain'd by the Prohibition of  
 ' *French* Wines and Brandy, which turns  
 ' only to His prejudice, and the great advan-  
 ' tage of the *French*; That it is necessary  
 ' to have a Fleet at Sea, since our Neigh-  
 ' bours are making Naval Preparations;  
 ' That;

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“That a Constant establishment might be  
“made for the Navy; And concludes with  
“His earnest desires to have this a healing  
“Parliament, Assuring them to defend with  
“his life the Protestant Religion and the  
“Laws of the Kingdom, and expects to be by  
“them defended from the Calumny as well  
“as Danger of those worst of Men, who  
“endeavour to render both him and His  
“Government odious to His People.

The Chancellors Speech was chiefly a  
defeant on the former heads;  
p. 12. “Reminding the Two Houses as  
“to the Plot, not to over do their  
“Business, and that by being too far Trans-  
“ported with the fears of Popery, they do  
“not neglect the opportunities of making  
“sober and lasting Provisions against it;  
“which (says he) are the only  
p. 14. “hopes of the Papists, thus to see  
“our Zeal out-run our Discretion,  
“and that we our selves should become the  
“unhappy occasion of making our own  
“Councils abortive.

The King and Lord Chancellor having  
ended their Speeches, the Commons return-  
ed to their own House, and unanimously  
chose for their Speaker, Mr *Seymour*, who  
had officiated in that Place in the last Par-  
liament,

liament, who being the next Day presented to the King, was refused; and the House Ordered to proceed to a new Election, which notwithstanding was not made till *Saturday* the 15th of *March*, on which day they chose Mr Serjeant *Gregory*, the said choice being on the *Monday* following approved by His Majesty.

After this the Commons draw up an Address to the King for a Fast, in which also the Lords Concur; and a Fast was appointed by Proclamation dated *Mar. 28*, to be observed throughout the Nation on the 11th of *April* following.

A Committee being appointed to enquire into the manner of suing out the Earl of *Danby's* Pardon, which upon search being not entred in any Office from the Secretaries Office until it came to the Lord Chancellors, but dispatch'd in a private manner, and so reported by the Committee, the House of Commons resolve *Mar. 24*. That an humble Address be made to His Majesty, representing the irregularity and illegality of the Pardon mentioned to be granted to the Earl of *Danby*, and the Dangerous consequence of Granting Pardons to any persons that lye under an Impeachment of the Commons of *England*.

They

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They also desire of the Lords, that the Earl of *Danby* may be sequestred from Parliament, and put into safe Custody; accordingly the Lords Order the Usher of the Black Rod to take him; but upon search at his Houses both in Town, and at *Wimbleton*, he could not be found; hereupon a Bill is Ordered to be brought in, that *Thomas* Earl of *Danby* render himself to Justice by a certain day, or in default thereof to be Attainted, which Bill was read twice and committed. In the mean time the Lords had past a Bill in their House for banishing and disabling the said Earl, which being sent down to the Commons for their Concurrence, was by them rejected, as a Censure too favourable. They also Vote an Address to be made to His Majesty, That the said Earl be not permitted to reside in any of His Majesties Houses of *Whitehall*, *Somerſet-house*, and *St. James's*. Also another Address for a Proclamation to apprehend the said Earl, and that no Subject presume to harbour or conceal him. In the mean time the Bill of Attainder against the Earl of *Danby* was highly canvast at several Conferences between the Lords and Commons, till at last on the 16th of *April*, a Message is brought from the Lords House, to acquaint the Commons



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mons, That the Earl of *Danby* had the last night rendred himself to the Usher of the Black Rod, and is committed by their Lordships to the *Tower*.

On the same 16th of *April*, 4 of the 5 popish Lords in the *Tower*, who had been on the 9th instant Impeacht, gave in their Answers in Person, viz. *Powis*, *Stafford*, *Petre*, and *Arundel*; but the Lord *Bellasis*, being disabled by the Gout, had his Answer received in Writing.

On the 20th of *April*, the King was pleas'd to declare to His Privy Council His pleasure to dissolve them, and to constitute a new one, which for the future should consist of the constant number of 30 Members, of which 15 to be certain, viz: 1. The Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. 2. Bishop of *London*. 3. Lord Chancellor. 4. One of the Chief Justices. 5. The Admiral. 6. Master of the Ordenance. 7. Treasurer. 8. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. 9. Privy Seal. 10. Master of the Horse. 11. Lord Steward. 12. Lord Chamberlain of the Household. 13. Groom of the Stole. And the two Secretaries. The other 15 elective at the Kings pleasure, 10 out of the Nobility, and 5 Commoners. Besides these, such Princes  
of

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of the Blood as shall be at Court ; A Lord President, and a Secretary of *Scotland*, but these uncertain. And according to this new Model, so many of them as were in Court did the next morning, being *April 21*, meet in the Council Chamber, and were there Sworn Privy-Counsellors. The same day His Majesty was pleased to acquaint the two Houses with what he had done, and that He was resolved in all His weighty and Important Affairs, next to His great Council in Parliament, to be advised by this Privy Council.

After this, *viz.* on the 24th day of *April*, *Nathaniel Reading*, Esquire, was Tryed before my Lord Chief Justice *North*, and several other special Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, sitting in the *Kings-Bench* Court at *Westminster* ; His crime of which he stood indicted was for endeavoring to stifle *Bedloe's* Evidence against the Popish Lords, or at least to lessen the same ; which being proved by the Oaths of the said *Bedloe*, one *Wiggins* his Man, and one Mr *Speke*, which two last *Bedloe* had hid privately in his Chamber to over-hear their discourse, he was found guilty ; had Judgment to stand in the Pillory for an hour in the *Palace-Yard*;

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*Tard*, Imprisonment for one year, and fined 1000 l. Which Sentence was accordingly Executed.

About this time it was that the Bishops of *Ely*, *Gloucester*, and *Bath and Wells*, were accused for Papists, but the Accusation quickly fell, it being discovered to be a malicious contrivance to blast their Reputation, and fix a Scandal on the whole Order.

On the 25th of *April* the Earl of *Danby*, and Lord *Bellasis* appear'd in Person at the Bar of the Lords House; the Earl putting in his Plea, and the Lord *Bellasis* his Answer. The next day the Lords *Stafford*, *Arundel*, and *Powis*, appear'd at the same Bar, and having retracted their former Pleas to their Impeachments (which appeared insufficient to the House of Commons) put in their further Answers to the same.

After this, on the last day of *April* His Majesty was pleased to send for the Commons, to attend Him in the House of Lords, and acquaint 'em by the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, ' That he was ready to agree  
' to any Laws to secure Religion, so the  
' Discent of the Crown in the Right Line  
' be not defeated, and therefore he is willing  
' that a Provision be made, First to distinguish a Papist from a Protestant Successor,  
' then

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' then to limit the Authority of the First in  
 ' these particulars, viz that all Church pre-  
 ' ferment may be confer'd on Pious and  
 ' Learned Protestants; That there may not  
 ' want a Parliament on the Kings Death, but  
 ' that the Parliament then in being, or the  
 ' last that sat, should at such time reassem-  
 ' ble without any new Summons or Electi-  
 ' on; That during the Reign of any Popish  
 ' Successor, no Privy Counsellor, no Judge  
 ' at the Common Law, or in Chancery, shall  
 ' be put in, or displaced but by Authority  
 ' of Parliament; That none but Protestants  
 ' be Justices of Peace; so also for Lord Lieu-  
 ' tenants, Deputy Lieutenants and Officers  
 ' in the Navy, not to be put in or removed  
 ' but by Authority of Parliament; conclu-  
 ' ding that it is hard to invent any other re-  
 ' straint to be put on a Popish Successor;  
 ' yet if any thing else can occur to the  
 ' Wisdom of the Parliament whereby to  
 ' secure Religion, and Liberty, without  
 ' defeating the Right of Succession it self,  
 ' that His Majesty is most ready to consent  
 ' to it.

After the Consideration of this Speech  
 had been Adjourn'd over from time to time;  
 ' It was at last Resolved on the 11th of  
 ' May in the House of Commons in defence  
 ' of

‘of the Kings Person and the Protestant  
 ‘Religion, that they will stand by His Ma-  
 ‘jesty with their Lives and Fortunes; and  
 ‘that if His Majesty should come by any  
 ‘violent Death ( which God forbid ) that  
 ‘they will revenge it to the utmost upon  
 ‘the *Papists*. And according to this Vote  
 they drew up an Address on the 14th,  
 with this variation in the form of Words,  
*viz.* ‘We shall be ready to Revenge upon  
 ‘the *Papists*, any violence offered [ by  
 ‘them ] to your Sacred Majesty. The  
 Words, by them, being neither express nor  
 intimated in their Vote, though essential  
 and necessary to the Justice of the intend-  
 ed Revenge.

Further then this they took no notice  
 of the Kings Resolution express in the said  
 Speech; but contrary to that Clause which  
 related to the Succession, on the 15th of  
*May*, they brought in a Bill to Disable the  
 Duke of *York* to Inherit the Imperial  
 Crown of *England*, which being Read the  
 first time on the said 15th of *May*, was  
 on the 21st read again and Committed to  
 a Committee of the whole House; yet  
 the House divided on the Question. *Yeas*  
 257. *Noes* 123. But the Parliament be-  
 ing

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ing soon after Prorogued, it never proceeded further.

In the meantime the two Houses of Parliament are very earnest in debating the Methods relating to the Tryals of the five Popish Lords in the *Tower*, and the Earl of *Danby*; which last being on the third of *May* demanded, at the Bar of the Lords House, whether he would rely upon and abide by the Plea of his Pardon; return'd for Answer, That being advised by his Council that his Pardon is good in Law, he doth insist upon his Plea, and desires that his Council may be heard: With which their Lordships acquainting the Commons, they Order a return to be made to their Lordships by the whole House in these words, on the 5th of *May*.

'My Lords, the Knights, Citizens and  
'Burgesses in Parliament Assembled, are  
'come up to demand Judgment in their  
'own Names and the Names of all the  
'Commons of *England*, against *Thomas* Earl  
'of *Danby*, who stands Impeacht by them  
'before your Lordships of High Treason,  
'and divers high Crimes and Misdemeanors,  
'To which he has pleaded a Pardon;  
'which Pardon the Commons conceive to  
'be illegal and void, and therefore they  
'do

'do demand Judgment of your Lordships accordingly.

On the 6th of May it was ordered in the House of Lords, that *Saturday* next be appointed for the Earl of *Danby's* Plea to be argued, and that the five Lords in the *Tower* be tryed this Day Sennight : With which Orders they acquainted the Commons the next Day, and that their Lordships had appointed an Address to be made to His Majesty to appoint a Lord Steward for the said Tryals. The Commons not well satisfied with these proceedings, desire that a Committee of both Houses may be nominated to consider of the most proper ways and methods of Proceeding upon Impeachments, according to the usage of Parliament. But the Lords refused to agree to the Proposal as inconformable to the Rules and Orders of proceedings of their House, which is and ever must be tender in matters relating to their Judicature. Upon this Answer the Commons resolve (May 9.) That no Commoner whatsoever presume to maintain the validity of the Pardon pleaded by the Earl of *Danby*, without the leave of this House first had ; and that the Persons so doing shall be accounted Traytors of the Libe-

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ries of the Commons of England. After this it seems that the Lords did recede from their former resolution, for on the 11th of May, they acquainted the Commons by Message, That they had appointed a Committee consisting of Twelve Lords, to joyn with a Committee of the House of Commons to consider of propositions and circumstances in relation to the foresaid Tryals.

Which joint Committee of both Houses meeting, they disagreed about the Bishops being present at the Tryals. for the Lords having resolved in their House, That the Lords Spiritual have a right to stay in Court in Capital Cases till the Court proceed to the Vote of Guilty or Not Guilty: Hereupon the Commons resolved on the other side to insist upon it, that the Lords Spiritual ought not to have any Vote in any Proceedings upon Impeachments against the Lords in the Tower. The two Houses seeming to differ on this point, the Bishops thought to find out a *Medium*, and on the 16th of May, desired leave of the House of Lords that they might withdraw themselves from the Tryals of the said Impeached Lords, with the Liberty of entring their usual Protestations.

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But this did not satisfy the House of Commons, who on the 24th of *May* Resolve that they cannot proceed to the Tryal of the Five Lords before Judgment be given on the Earl of *Danby's* Pardon, and in the point of the Bishops Voting in Capital Offences. For which they drew up Reasons, and the 26th of *May* delivered the same to the Lords at a Conference : which being very large, and in print, I shall here omit.

And in this posture did the Publick Transactions in Parliament appear on the 27th day of *May*, at which time it pleas'd His Majesty to Prorogue both Houses until the 14th day of *August* next.

About this time the King was pleased to remove Sir *John Robinson* from being Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and confer the Place on Captain *Check*.

The Troubles in *Scotland*, which broke out in this Month, gave occasion of much discourse, and no little alarm in *England*. They begun in the Barbarous Murder of Dr. *Sharp* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, on the 3d of *May*, as he was travelling from *Edinburgh* to his own Residency ; The Murderers were a company of *Inveterate Covenanters*, who, in regard the said Bishop

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had been formerly one of their Party, and now revolted (as they called his honest Reformation) bore him a most immortal hatred, having attempted his Life several times before. But the Assassins stop not at Murder, for soon after this they gather into a Body in the Western parts of *Scotland*, and fall into open Rebellion and Treason; on the 29th, a Party of the Rebels well mounted and armed, came to *England*, proclaim the *Covenant*, and burnt the following Acts of Parliament, *viz.* 'The Act concerning the Kings Supremacy. The Recissory Act (by which all the Mock-Laws, made in the times of the late Anarchy, were repeal'd.) 'The Act for establishing Episcopacy: And the Act appointing the Anniversary of the 29th of *May*. They also publisht an Insolent Declaration full of Treason, and the very Spirit of *Scotch Covenanters*, commonly there called *WHIGS*: With such as these their Army increased daily to such a considerable number, that the King Commissioned the Duke of *Monmouth* as *Generalissimo* to suppress the Insurrection, which not long after, with the assistance of the Loyal Gentry and Heretors of that Nation, he

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he did in one Battle ; killing some, and taking several Hundreds of Prisoners ; of which some few being hang'd, especially those who were more immediately concern'd in the Arch-Bishops Murder, the rest were Transported.

But to return to *London*. On the 13th of *June*, *Thomas White*, alias *Whitebread* Provincial of the Jesuits in *England*, *William Harcourt*, *John Fenwick*, *John Gaven*, and *Anthony Turner*, all Jesuits, were Tryed at the *Old-Baily*, and found Guilty of High Treason as Conspirators in the late Plot ; The next Day *Richard Langhorn* Esq ; a Barister of the *Inner-Temple*, was Tryed at the same Bar for the same Crime, and being also found Guilty, all six had Sentence of Condemnation, and were accordingly Executed ; the five Jesuits on *Fryday* the 20th of *June*, and Mr. *Langhorn* on the 14th of *July* following ; All departing this Life with the greatest Protestations of Innocence, as to the Crimes Objected, as could be possibly expected.

On the last Day of *Trinity-Term*, being the 9th of *July*, Sir *Anthony Dean*, and *Samuel Pepys* Esq ; two Members of the present Parliament were on a long debate let to Bail in the Court of *Kings-Bench*

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at *Westminster*, the Principals in a Recognizance of 10000 *L* apiece, and every one of the Bail 5000 *L*. They had been Committed to the *Tower*, by Order of the House of Commons on the 20th of May last ; their Accusation Treason, Piracy, and Felony on the Stat. 21. *El.* 4. And being on the first Day of this Term removed by *Habeas Corpus* into this Court, the said Crimes were here charged against 'em in several Affidavits by *Scot* and *Moun* ; but it seems the Evidence not appearing so home as expected, they were now Bail'd, and so continued till the last Day of *Hilary-Term* following, at which time they were Discharged on their own single Recognizance to appear in *Trinity-Term* next without being brought to any Tryal.

But now arrives the 16th of July, on which Day the King was pleas'd to Dissolve the present Parliament by Proclamation, with a Declaration of His Intention to call another on the 17th of October following.

On the 18th of July Sir George Wakenham Baronet, the Queens Physician, William Marshal, William Rumley, and James Corher, Benedictin Monks, were Tryed for High Treason relating to the late Plot ; the Evidence

Evidence, *Oates*, *Bedloe*, and others ; But the Jury found 'em not Guilty, and they were discharged. Several Libels hereupon flew abroad against my Lord Chief Justice *Scragg*, who notwithstanding did sufficiently acquit himself from all aspersion in the Judgment of sober People.

In *August*, the King fell dangerously ill at *Windsor*, upon the Intelligence of which His Royal Highness came over Post to His Majesty ; But it pleas'd God that the King recovering His Health, to the great Joy of the Nation ; The Lord Mayor of *London*, with the Court of Aldermen, and a Train of 30 Coaches, and about 100 Horsemen, went on *Monday* the 15th of *September* to *Windsor* to Congratulate His Majesty's Recovery, which Complement was as kindly received as handsomely performed. On the *Wednesday* following the King, attended by His Royal Highness and the whole Court, return'd to *Whitehall* ; that Night by the Lord Mayors express Order there were Bonfires throughout the whole City for His Majesty's return, as well to His former Health, as place of Residency. But it seems the Duke of *Monmouth* having contracted the Kings Displeasure, on some account or other, not commonly known,

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known, His Majesty was pleas'd to take from him his Commission of Captain General, and for a time expel him the Kingdom; soon after this the said Duke went over to *Utrecht*, and at the same time His Royal Highness return'd to *Brussels*; But this last, it seems, without designs of any long stay there, for on *Sunday* Night the 12th of *October*, His said Royal Highness, the Dutchess, and Family, arrived at *St. James's*, to the surprize of some, and Joy of others.

The King having call'd a New Parliament, as he had formerly promised on the Dissolution of the last, to meet on the 17th of *October*, He was now further pleas'd to Prorogue it from the time appointed, to the 26th of *January* following.

On the first Day of *Michaelmas-Term*, my Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs* took occasion to make an Excellent Speech in the *Kings-Bench* Court, concerning the many Scandalous Libels that had been Publish'd against him since Sir *George Wakemans* Tryal, and acquittal; in which Speech he purged himself at large of any Corruption and with a great measure of Courage declar'd, 'That he was neither afraid nor 'ashamed to own what he had done; That  
'the

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the Impeachment of the course of Publick Justice by vulgar noise and clamour did not at all terrify him to a Compliance with the Rabble, against his Conscience and Understanding, nor to try any cause otherwise then according to the Evidence and the probability and credibility it carries with it. Mr. Justice Jones and Justice Dolbin spoke also to the same purpose, and appear'd as Compurgators of the Chief Justices Integrity.

Much discourse there was at this time, and many Narratives came out daily concerning the Discovery of a New Plot which the Papists (was it said) had contrived to lay on the Presbyterians. The chief Discoverer was one *Dangerfield* alias *Willoughby*; Several were accused, and laid up as Conspirators; among whom, the Countess of *Powis*; Mrs *Celier*, Sir *Robert Payton*, and Mr *Gadbury*.

The Effigies of the Pope in all his Pontifications, had been for several years past solemnly burnt by the people, in the Month of *November*, yearly; but never with so much Ceremony, as on the 17th of *November* this year, it being a Day observed by some in memory of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Procession consisted of one personating the Dead

Dead Body of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* carried on a Horse, with a Bell-man to mind the People of his Murther, Priests in Copes with a large Silver Cross, Carmelite, and Gray Friars, six Jesuites, and after them the Waits, several Bishops, some in Lawn Sleeves, others with Copes and Miters on, then six Cardinals, and after them the Pope on a Pageant with Boys and Incense Pots, and other Ceremonious Pomp, behind him the Devils Representative; In this manner they marched about five at night from *Bishopsgate* to the *Temple-gate* at *Chancery Lane End*, attended with Thousands of People, at which appointed station, they Committed the Effigies to the Flames of a very extraordinary Bonfire, at which time the mock-Devil departed, and the Shew ended.

On *Thursday* the 27th of *November*, The Duke of *Monmouth* arrived in the night time at *London*, on whose return the Citizens exprest a mighty Joy by Bonfires, Fireworks, and Ringing of Bells all the next day and most part of the night.

In the mean time his Royal Highness with his Duchess and Daughter, attended with a Guard and Retinue suitable to their Quality, made a Journey into *Scotland*: Where being arrived, The Duke was at *Edenborough*.



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*borough* on the 4th of *December*, received and Complemented by the Privy Council of that Kingdom, with abundance of Respect and Honor; The Lord Chancellor made a Speech in the name of all the Council, to which his Royal Highness Answer'd in very affectionate Terms, expressing his great satisfaction at the Civilities he had received since his arrival in that Kingdom: And declaring his readiness to promote the Honor and Service of the King, and the Interests of the *Scottish* Nation.

About this time great endeavors were used to procure a Multitude of Hands to Petitions which were framing in *London*, *Westminster*, and several Counties, to be presented to the King for the sitting of the Parliament on the 26th day of *January* next according to the last Prorogation; which manner of Petitioning being unwarrantable and tumultuous, the King was pleased, in Council Dec. 16. to Order the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to take care in their several Stations of His Majesties Honor, and of the peace and safety of the City, and not to suffer such persons that should sign such Petitions, or go about to procure hands to them to go unpunished; but that they should proceed against them or cause them  
to

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to be brought before the Council Board to be punished, according to a Resolution of all the Judges of *England*, 2. *Jac.* (which may be seen. *Cro.* 2. part of Reports, fol. 37.) His Majesty was further pleased to issue out His Proclamation dated the 12th day of *December*, containing, ' That whereas he hath  
' been informed that divers evil disposed persons endeavor in several parts of this Kingdom to frame Petitions to His Majesty for  
' specious Ends and purposes relating to the publick, and thereupon to collect and procure to the same the hands and subscriptions  
' of multitudes of His Majesties Subjects; which Proceedings being contrary to the  
' Common and known Laws of this Land, and tending to promote discontent among  
' the People, and to raise Sedition and Rebellion, His Majesty doth therefore strictly  
' charge and command all and every his loving Subjects of what Rank or Degree soever,  
' that they presume not to agitate or promote any such Subscriptions, nor in any ways joyn  
' in any Petition of that manner to be preferred to His Majesty, upon peril of the  
' utmost rigour of the Law that may be inflicted for the same.

At the same time His Majesty issued out another Proclamation, declaring His Resolution

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olution to Prorogue the Parliament from the 26th of *January* to the 11th of *November* next.

Notwithstanding the scope of these two Proclamations, the business of Petitioning went forwards; several were perfected and delivered not long after, one from *London* subscribed with many Thousands of hands, others from, *York, Essex, Surrey, and Wiltshire*, all which the King receiv'd but coldly, and as appeared afterwards, ineffectually, for on the 26th of *January* being the Day to which the Parliament was Prorogued, His Majesty was pleased to make a short Speech to both Houses, containing, ' That when he declared in Council His Intention ' of putting off the Parliament to a time ' so remote as *November*, it was not without ' mature Consideration; That he cannot be ' perswaded from any thing that has happen- ' ed since ( in reference to Affairs within the ' Kingdom ) to alter or repent of that Re- ' solution; That notwithstanding, considering ' the present danger which threatens some of ' our Neighbours and Allies, He thinks fit ' to appoint a day for their meeting again ' in *April*; yet the Distractions and Jealousies ' at home are of such a nature, and so height- ' ned and improved by the malice and  
and

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and Industry of ill men, that he is unalterably of opinion that a longer Interval of Parliament will be absolutely necessary for composing and quieting of Mens minds; in order to which, he is afraid the most proper Remedies would prove ineffectual without the assistance of some further time; He resolves therefore that on the said meeting in *April* there shall be a further Prorogation, unless the Condition of our Allies abroad do then require our immediate assistance.

Hereupon he commanded the Lord Chancellor to Prorogue the Parliament to the 15th of *April*.

In the mean time Articles of high Misdemeanor were offer'd by way of Complaint to the King and Council against the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*, by *Oates*, and *Bedloe*, who had formerly declar'd themselves unwilling to give any Evidence against any Papists, or concerning the late Popish Conspiracy in any Court where the said Chief Justice should sit as Judge. But the Prosecution of this Affair soon fell, and the Cause never came to be heard, further than the Chief Justices Answer.

In the beginning of *Hillary Term*, Sir *Thomas Gascoigne*, a *York-shire* Knight of 85 years  
of

16  
*in the Year, 1680. 63*

of age, was Arraigned at the *Kings Bench* Bar in *Westminster Hall*, upon an Information of High Treason in conspiring the Death of the King, and the Subversion of the Government. He was afterwards brought to his Tryal at the same Bar; the Jury were all *York-shire* Gentlemen, the Foreman, *Sir Thomas Hodson*; The chief Evidence against him one *Balron*, who had formerly been Bailly of his Colepits, and one *Mombray*, who had also belonged to his Family; but their Testimony; it seems, not being of that Weight or credibility with the Jury as some expected, they brought in their Verdict Not Guilty; whereupon the Prisoner was immediately discharged.

We are now arrived at the end of the 31st year of His Majesties Reign, a year observable for many Revolutions, tho' all concluding peaceably and well, through the Mercy of God, and the Wisdom of our Superiours, the factious Rabble having been never more ready for Combustion, since the late Wars of Cursed Memory.

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Anno 32 Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1680.

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THE Conclusion of the last Year left his Royal Highness in Scotland, but the beginning of this must be remarkable for his return to England; which healing Action in the entrance, will, I hope, as a good Omen, prognosticate Peace and Happiness to the King and Kingdom, during the rest of this Thirty second Year of His Majesty's Reign.

On the 31 of January, the Duke acquainted the Lords of the Privy Council at *Edinburg*, 'That he had received a Letter from the King, calling him very speedily to Court; That though he did very cheerfully obey His Majesty's Commands, and went with much joy to attend Him, yet he could not part from their Lordships so soon without a great deal of Reluctancy

'cy and Trouble, having both at his re-  
 'ception, and during the short time of  
 'his abode there, met with all possible de-  
 'monstration of civility and kindness, both  
 'from the Nobility, Gentry, and from the  
 'Representatives of the several Bodies of  
 'the Nation, particularly from the Coun-  
 'cil, of which he had so just a resentment,  
 'that he could not in all his life forget  
 'them, and should not fail upon all occa-  
 'sions to meet their great kindness and  
 'affection shewn him, with all the service he  
 'was capable to do them; That he would  
 'acquaint His Majesty that He had in Scot-  
 'land a brave and loyal Nobility and Gen-  
 'try, a regular Privy Council, and the Ju-  
 'dicatures filled with able Persons well af-  
 'fected to His Majesty's Service and Inte-  
 'rest; That he had observed the disaffected  
 'Party were nothing so considerable as  
 'their Friends in *England* studied industri-  
 'ously to represent them to be. He then  
 'recommended to the Council the settling  
 'of the Differences between several  
 'Gentlemen of the *Highlands*, whom he  
 'had always observed to be firm to His  
 'Majesty's Interest. The Lord Chancellor,  
 in the name of the Council, acknowledged  
 the great happiness they had had in his

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Presence, Conduct, and Advice, and declared how much devoted they all were to the Service of His Majesty and his Royal Highness; and that they could not express the great grief they had to part so soon with him, to whose Council and Presence they owe so many Advantages.

After this the Duke, Duchess, and all their Retinue, began their Voyage by Sea for *London*, where he arrived at the Court Privy Stairs on the 24th of *February*, about Three in the afternoon, not without all the due signs of Joy and Welcome. There arrived at the same time from the Privy Council of *Scotland*, a Letter full of Loyal Expressions to the Kings Service, with abundance of Recommendation and Protestations for the Duke's Interest. Two days after his arrival, his Royal Highness was attended by the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Council of the City of *London*; at which time the Recorder having in all their names Congratulated his safe arrival, they all kist the Hands both of the Duke and Duchess.

On the 11th of *February*, His Majesty was pleased to declare in Council, that He had granted His Secretary *Coventry* leave



to resign his Place of Secretary of State ; That His intention was to continue him however of His Council ; And that He had made choice of Sir *Lionel Jenkins* to succeed him in the Place of Secretary ; who was accordingly Sworn of His Privy Council that day, and took his place at the Board.

Before the end of this *Hillary* Term, the Court of *Kings Bench* produced several remarkable passages relating to the publick. For besides the Tryal and Acquittal of Sir *Thomas Gascoine* (of which before) on the 9th of *February*, *Thomas Whitfield*, *John Smallbones*, and *William Land*, having been formerly indicted for a Ryot, in tearing a Petition which was some time since carried about to get Subscriptions to it concerning the sitting of the Parliament, being now tryed for the same at the *Kings Bench* Bar, they were found Not guilty of the Ryot, and onely Mr. *Whitfield* guilty of tearing the Petition ; but what offence that action did amount to, was not at that time declared by the Court.

About the same time several Bookfellers were punished for publishing Seditious and Scandalous Libels ; but above all, the Sentence against *Benjamin Harris*, the Publisher

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of the *Weekly Domestic Intelligence*, is most observable, who having been indicted, Tryed, and found Guilty of Vending a Scandalous Libel, called, *An Appeal from the Country to the City*, had Judgment on the last day of the Term, 'To stand in the Pillory before the Old Exchange on the Tuesday following; Imprisonment for One year, Three years Good behaviour, and Fined 500 l. the said *Appeal* to be burnt by the Common Hangman.

On the fifth of *March* His Majesty was pleas'd to issue out His Proclamation against Highway-men, promising thereby the Sum of 10 l. to any one who should discover any such, from the date of the said Proclamation until the second of *March* following, which said Summ was appointed to be paid immediately on the Conviction of such Robber, by the Sheriff of the County; and to be allow'd on His Accounts.

On the ninth of *March* the King issued out another Proclamation against such, who 'under a vain pretence of Honor, take up-  
'on them to be the Revengers of their pri-  
'vate Quarrels in Duels and single Combat,  
'which ought not to be upon any pretence  
'or provocation whatsoever, strictly charg-  
'ing and commanding all his loving Subjects  
' of

of what quality soever, that they do not, either by themselves or others, by Message, Word, Writing, or other ways, Challenge, or cause to be Challenged, any Person or Persons, to fight in Combat or single Duel, nor Carry, Accept, or Conceal any such Challenge or Appointment, nor actually fight any such Duel, or as a Second or otherwise accompany or be assistant therein; declaring further, That He will not grant His Pardon to any Person whatsoever, that shall fight or be any way aiding or concerned in such Duel, where any Person shall be slain or dye of his Wounds received therein, but will leave all such persons to the utmost rigour and severity of the Laws; And that He will not suffer or endure any person or persons to be, or remain at Court who shall presume to intercede for any person or persons offending against this Proclamation, straitly charging and commanding, by the said Proclamation, all persons whatsoever, who shall receive or know of any Challenge, sent, or delivered, as aforesaid, forthwith to give notice thereof to some of the Privy Council, or some Justice of Peace near the place, upon pain of His highest Displeasure, and being left to

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‘the strictest rigour and severity of the Law.

On the 15th of *April*, being the day to which the Parliament was formerly Prorogued, the King then absent at *Newmarket*, my Lord Chancellor, by Commission under the Great Seal, Prorogued it further to the 17th of *May* following, the Duke of *Tork* being present in the House. On the 17th of *May* it was further Prorogued till the first of *July*.

And now it was that those Counties which had been lately so active in promoting Petitions for the sitting of the Parliament, began to be ashamed of such Actions, and to recant. The City of *Westminster* was the first, whose Grand Jury by their publick and formal Act, at their Sessions after *Easter*, disown’d the said Action of promoting Petitions, and charged it on certain Factionous persons unknown to them; this, and more to this purpose, they desired their Steward, Mr. *Withens* of the *Middle Temple*, to represent in their names to His Majesty, which he did soon after, and was Knighted for his Loyalty by the Name of Sir *Francis Withens*. After this followed the like Addresses from the Counties of *Surry*, *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and *Norfolk*, which

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which last mentioned County of *Norfolk*, had this further Acknowledgment in their Message, *viz.* *Their humble thanks to His Majesty for recalling the Duke from Flanders.* To the same purpose, ought not to be omitted what happened in my Lord *Shandois* his Case, who having been elected by the *Turkey* Company of Merchants to go Ambassador to *Constantinople*, and desiring His Majesty's Approbation, the King was pleas'd to reply, 'That he having countenanced and been engaged in the Business of a Petition about the Parliament (which His Majesty lookt upon as derogatory to His Prerogative, and tending to Sedition) He could not think him fit for this Favour. Hereupon the said Lord desiring to be called into the Council of Foreign Affairs at *Whitehall*, Apr. 26. did there humbly acknowledge to His Majesty his fault in having been concerned in the said Petition, alledging, That he was misled and drawn in, by being given to understand that that proceeding was for His Majesty's Service; but that being since better informed, he abhorred and disowned all such Practices, and humbly begg'd His Majesty's Pardon for what was past. After which the King was pleas'd to receive him into His Favour,

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vour, and confirm his Election to the Embassie.

About this time it was, that a false and dangerous Rumour flew abroad, and was spread about the Town, concerning a *Black Box* reported to be found, wherein was said to be contain'd a Writing importing a Marriage or Contract between His Majesty and the Duke of *Monmouth's* Mother; which report coming to the King's Ear, He was pleas'd to Summon the Council to meet extraordinarily on the 26th of *April*, in which He declared the said report to be altogether false, and that He thought Himself obliged in Honor and Conscience to have the matter thoroughly examined and searched into; In order whereunto Sir *Gilbert Gerard* (who was rumour'd to have seen some such Writing) being called in, was examined in Council (his Royal Highness, and all the Judges of the Courts at *Westminster* being present) touching the truth of what was reported; To which he answered upon Oath, 'That he never had any such Writing committed to his Custody, nor did he know of any such thing, or had ever seen such Writing. To all which he also subscribed his Name. His Majesty declaring He resolved to use all means

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means possibly to find out the Author of this Report. And accordingly a Committee of Council did sit for a great while afterwards to sit into the Business.

On the fifth of *May*, all the Judges of *England*, having been demanded their Opinions, made their Report in Council, and declared for Law, 'That His Majesty 'may Prohibit the Printing and Publishing of all News-Books and Pamphlets of 'News whatsoever not Licensed by His Majesty's Authority, as manifestly tending to 'the Breach of the Peace, and Disturbance 'of the Kingdom: And accordingly the King issued out His Proclamation to suppress 'em, *May 12.*

On the 11th of *May*, being about the middle of *Easter Term*, a Bill of Indictment of High Treason against the Lady *Powis*, was deliver'd to the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, who not being satisfy'd with the sufficiency of the Evidence, after a long Examination, brought the Bill in, *Ignoramus.*

The storm of Hail that fell at *London* on the 18th of *May* about eleven of the Clock in the morning, is not to be past without Observation; which though it came not very thick, nor continu'd long, yet was

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was of such note, that some were measured above six Inches about; I saw many fall bigger than Pigeons Eggs, or ordinary Walnuts, none less than ones finger end, and hard as Stones, till they had lain awhile. Several Rooks in the *Temple Garden* were beaten down from the Trees and killed with this Hail, as so many Shot or Bullets.

On Wednesday the 19th of *May*, *Richard Tasburgh* of *Flixton* in the County of *Suffolk* Esq; was Tryed at the *Kings Bench Bar* upon an Indictment of High Treason in Conspiring the Death of the King; but upon a long Evidence to little purpose, was found Not Guilty (the Jury never going from the Bar) and discharg'd.

On Friday the 21 of *May* was brought to the same Bar, by *Habeas Corpus*, *William Viscount Stafford*, who much complaining of his long Imprisonment, was informed by the Court, 'That all the Judges had resolved upon mature Consideration, that he being Impeacht of Treason in Parliament, he could not be tryed out of Parliament; and for the same reason also, it was out of the Power of this Court to Bail him; That he, and the other Lords in the Tower were not within the benefit  
of



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‘of the late Act touching *Habeas Corpus*’s ;  
‘That the Court was sorry they could not  
relieve him ; and that there was no way  
for him to come to his Tryal but by the  
‘fitting of the Parliament.

The day following Sir *Henry Tichburne*,  
the elder *Roper*, and *John Caryl Esq*; were  
Bail’d at the same Bar, though accused of  
High Treason ; yet in regard there appear-  
ed but one Witness against them (*viz.*  
*Oats*.) they were discharged of their Con-  
finement, upon Bail.

On the last day of the Term, the Lady  
*Pomis*, Sir *Robert Payton*, and one *Beding-*  
*field*, were absolutely discharg’d of all at-  
tendance. The same day a Bill of Indict-  
ment of High Treason was found and  
brought in by the Grand Jury of *Middle-*  
*sex* against the Lord *Castlemain*.

The Nine and twentieth of *May*, being  
the solemn Anniversary for the Kings  
Birth and Restoration, past this year with  
the usual Church Service, and the Joy of  
Bells, but without any Bonfires at night,  
all Bonfires, not only on this, but any other  
day whatsoever, having been forbid (by  
order of the Privy Council, *April 7.*) with-  
out Licence first obtain’d from the Council  
or other Magistrates : Such Bonfires as of  
late,

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late, having been observed the occasions of tumult and dangerous opportunities of Sedition: This day was also observed at *Edinburgh* with great solemnity and triumph, Fifty old Men (the Number of His Majesty's Age) attending the Ceremony, each having a Largess of 50 s. The King and the Dukes Healths were publicly drank at the *Market Cross*, the Conduits running Claret, and abundance of Oranges, Lemons, and Sweetmeats thrown abroad.

About the 10th of *June* arrived ill News from *Tangier*, the *Moors* on the 14th past so straitned *Charles Fort* with their Siege, that the *English Garrison*, being but 180 Men, under Captain *Trelawney*, resolved to quit it as desperate, and fight through the Enemy, to the Town of *Tangier*; accordingly they laid a Mine to blow it up after their departure, and passing through the Enemies Works in the night (which Passage they found more difficult than expected) the whole Army of the *Moors* were alarmed and came in upon them, kill'd near 150, cut the Captain all to pieces, about 38 men escaping through. *Henrietta Fort* being also at the same time lost to the Enemy.

On

On the the first day of *Trinity Term*, Mrs. *Celier* was tryed for High-Treason, at the *Kings Bench Bar*, the Indictment run in the usual form as against the rest of the Plotters; but the chief, (and indeed only) Evidence against her, *Thomas Dangersfield*, being proved by Records then produced, so great and infamous a Criminal, his Testimony was refused by the Court to be admitted, and chiefly in regard he stood Outlaw'd of Felony, and Felony not being express in his Pardon, she was therefore found Not Guilty; and *Dangersfield* himself committed to custody, till he could find Bail to Reverse the Outlawry, to Answer the Felony, and for his good Behaviour; But within a few days after the said *Dangersfield* producing a *Writ of Pardon*, whereby all Felonies were Pardoned, and his name being found therein, he was discharged.

And now it was that His Majesty, in pursuance to what He had done in April, and to remove all pretences of the dissatisfied, in the Point of Succession, published his Declaration, Protesting on the Word of a King, and the Faith of a Christian, That He was never Married to Mrs. *Barlow* alias *Waters*,

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*Waters*, the Duke of *Monmouth's* Mother, nor to any other Woman, besides the now Queen. Which Declaration was on the 15th of *June* in this *Trinity* Term, Registered on Record in the High Court of *Chancery*, all the great Lords of the Privy Council who were present when His Majesty Declared and Signed the same, attesting the Action upon their Corporal Oaths in open Court. The Lord Chancellor declaring at the same time, 'That this Declaration is not inrolled here to receive any augmentation of repute or force from this Court, for it cannot receive more than it hath already, but only to be preserved here as in a Repository or Registry; and he doubts not but it will also find a more Noble Registry than this, that is, the Hearts of all the Loyal Subjects of the Nation.

Other notable passages are to be Observed this Term: On the 22d of *June*, the Lord *Aston* was brought to the *Kings-Bench* Bar in Order to his Tryal, but the Attorney-General not being ready with the Kings Evidence, the Tryal was put off to the *Fryday* following, on which Day the Court did not proceed to the Tryal for the same reason, and the Lord *Aston* was

was Bail'd the next Day, to appear the first Day of next Term. On the 23d of the same Month, the Lord *Castlemain* was Tryed for High Treason; the Evidence against him *Oates*, and *Dangerfield*; the last of which tho' admitted to be Sworn, yet finding no credit with the Court and Jury on the account of the Infamy of his many Crimes, the Verdict was brought in Not Guilty, and the Prisoner Discharged. And this was because the Stat. 13 of this King, requires two Lawful and credible Witnesses in Cases of Treason, and *Dangerfield* being not esteem'd such, there remain'd only one Witness, viz. *Oates*.

Saturday the 26th of June, being four Days before the Term ended, the Grand Jury of *Middlesex* came to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, and by their Foreman, *Charles Humphreys* Esq; presented to the Bench a Petition Subscribed by 21 of them, and desired my Lord Chief Justice to present it to the King, for the sitting of the Parliament; but the Court refusing to Act in it, received it not. And the said Jury were at the same time Discharged from further attendance. It is said, that they had at that time some Bills and Presentments before them against several Persons

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for being Popish Recusants, in Order to their Conviction, all which they would have found and presented in few Hours time, had they not been Discharged; among the rest a Bill against the Duke of York brought into the said Jury, and Promoted, and in some sort, attested by several Lords and Members of Parliament, *viz. Huntington, Shaftsbury, Gray of Wark, Brandon, Russel, Candish, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Scroop How, Sir William Cooper, Sir Thomas Wharton, John Trenchard Esq; Thomas Thynn Esq; and William Forester Esq;* And note that the Proceedings of the Petition abovesaid were disowned by another Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, who the same Day, came in, and presented the Court with a Paper Subscribed by them to that purpose, desiring the Court to take particular notice of their dissent to the irregular Proceedings of the other Jury.

On the last Day, of the Term several who should have been Tryed about the Plot, were (in regard the Attorney-General had not Evidence sufficient against them,) some Buil'd, and some absolutely Discharged, by vertue of the late Act of  
*Habeas*

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*Habeas Corpus*. 31. Car. 2. Among the first were Sir *James Symonds*, *Edward Peters*, and *Needham*, with several others who were reputed Priests; *Mr. Howard*, *Mr. Heveningham*, both the *Ropers*, Sir *John Gage*, and young *Langborn*, were absolutely Discharged from their long Imprisonments, some having lain by it for 23 Months, and the reason of their Discharge was because Mr. Attorney-General declar'd that he had but one Witness against them. Sir *Anthony Dean* and Mr. *Pepys*, were also at the same time absolutely Discharg'd from further attendance. But one *Holcroft* a Conventicle Preacher having removed himself by *Habeas Corpus* from *Cambridge Goal*, and appearing to be a very Seditious and dangerous Person, and to be in Prison not only by Warrant of the Justices on the *Oxford Act*, but also on 17. Car. a *Capias Excommunicatum*, was 2. c. 2. remanded.

On the first of *July*, being the Day to which the Parliament had been formerly Prorogued, it was further Prorogued, by Commission, to the 22d of the same Month, the Duke of *York* being present in the  
G 2 House,

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House, and from thence to the 23d of August.

*Bethel* (who had been one of the Committee of Safety in the late Times) and *Cornish*, two reputed Phariseicks, had been chosen Sheriffs of *London* last *Midsummer* for the Year ensuing, but appearing since incapable to bear Office in any Corporation by the Stat. 13. Car. 2. Stat. 2. c. 1. a New Election was appointed to be at *Guildhall* on the 14th of *July*, against which time they capacitated themselves by receiving the Sacrament and abjuring the Covenant, &c. As appointed by the said Act, and stood for a New Choice; against whom two other Competitors appear'd, *Fox*, and *Nicholson*; in so much that they came to a Poll (a thing unusual) during which time a Ribrous Assault was Committed on the Person of *Sir Simon Lewis*, one of the then Sheriffs, by *Osborn* a Draper and others of *Bethels* Party; which being Represented to the King the same Night, by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in Person, he Ordered a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to be Issued out for Tryal of the said Riot. They continued Polling till Monday following, and from thence by Adjournment to *Thursday*, The King in the mean



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mean time being entertain'd at Supper at Sheriff Lewis's House *Tuesday July 20.* On the 29th of *July* ( and not before ) the Votes were declar'd at a Common Hall then Assembled at the *Guild-Hall*, to stand thus .

*Bethel, 2276.*  
*Cornish, 2482.*  
*Box, 1428.*  
*Nicholson, 1220.*

Whereupon the two first were declared lawfully Chosen with great Acclamations. At the same time an Address was Presented to the Lord Mayor by *Thomas Papillon Esq* in the Name of the Commons of the City, thereby Disowning all tumultuous and disorderly Proceedings in their last Assembly, other than what might be the effect of Emulation for His Majesties Service, and the Preservation of their own just Rights, desiring his Lordship to Represent the same to the King, and that he would in their Names humbly beseech His Majesty that the Parliament might speedily Assemble, To which the Lord Mayor Answered in a short Speech, ' That he had ' not misrepresented any thing touching ' their last Assembly to His Majesty ; That ' their

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‘ their Address touching the Parliament  
‘ might have been spared, in regard the  
‘ King had been pleased not long since to  
‘ declare to him, and assure him, That  
‘ this Parliament should sit in *November*  
‘ next; however that he would not be  
‘ wanting with all humility to lay the  
‘ whole matter before him.

On the 23d of *August*, being the Day  
to which the Parliament had been Pro-  
rogued, the Houses met, and were further  
Prorogued to the 21st of *October* follow-  
ing; The King promising that they should  
sit then, and Publishing His Proclamation  
to that purpose.

Several Remarkable Passages happen’d  
this long Vacation. As, the Death of the  
Earl of *Offery*, into whose Place of Lord  
Chamberlain to the Queen, Succeeded the  
Earl of *Feverham*. The Death of *Bedloe*,  
one of the Evidence concerning the Plot.  
Also the Prince Palatine Eldest Son of  
the Elector, being here in *England* on a  
Visit to the King, he received News of  
the Death of his Father in *Germany*, du-  
ring his absence.

It was also during this Vacation that  
*Elizabeth Celier* before mention’d Publisht  
a Narrative of her Tryal and Sufferings;  
in

in which were some words like Reproach to the Government, for which she was Tryed, found Guilty of Publishing a Libel, Fined 1000 *l.* to stand Thrice in the Pillory, Good Behavior during Life, and her Book to be Burnt by the Hangman.

And now comes on the long expected 21st Day of *October*, and with it the first Session of this Parliament. The Day before which The Duke and Dukes of *York* began their Journey for *Scotland*, by Sea; The King Accompanying them as low as *Woolwich*, and there Dining with them on Shipboard. The same Day many Members of both Houses, to the Number of 200 as reported, met in a kind of Caball at Dinner at the Sun Tavern behind the *Exchange*. On the 21st the Kings Speech contain'd, ' That He had during this long ' Prorogation made Alliances with *Hol-* ' *land* and *Spain*; That He desired Money of ' them for the Relief of *Tangier* which had ' already exhausted His Purse; That He ' would not have them meddle with the ' Succession of the Crown in the Right Line, ' but proceed in the Discovery of the Plot, ' and to the Tryals of the Lords, &c. After this ( the Chancellor making no set Speech ) the Commons return'd to their

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own House, and unanimously chose for their Speaker, *Mr. Williams of Grays-Inn, Recorder of Chester.*

One of the first things the House of Commons did, was to Purge their own House of certain Members; *Sir Robert Cus, & Burges* for *Bristol* for having said there is no Plot, but a Presbyterian Plot: *Sir Francis Withins* head Steward of *Westminster*, and one of the Burgesses for the same, for having Declar'd himself abhorrent to the late Tumultuous Petitions for the Parliaments sitting. The first of these was expell'd the House, and Committed to the *Tower*; the other only expell'd; But both Order'd to receive their Censure on their Knees. And several other Members were declar'd Guilty of the last mention'd Offence.

On the 30th of *October*, the King Publisht a Proclamation, promising His Pardon to all that within two Months shall come in and make any further Discovery of the Plot. And this was done upon an Address of Parliament.

In the mean time the Commons not satisfied in punishing their own Members who had appear'd against Petitioning for the Parliaments sitting, they take notice of others who were without their Walls,  
and

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and among the rest Sir George Jeffreys becomes the Object of their Displeasure; who being Recorder of *London*, the Kings Serjeant at Law, and Chief Justice of *Chester*, is for the pretended Crime above specified, on the 13th of *November* Voted a Betrayer of the Rights of the Subject, and an Address Order'd to be made to His Majesty to remove him from all Publick Offices. At the same time it was Order'd, that a Committee enquire into all such Persons as have been advising or promoting the late Proclamation, filed a Proclamation against *Tumultuous Petitioning*.

But about the same time a matter of much greater concern was thus mannaged. On the 11th of *November*, was pass'd in the House of Commons a Bill entituled, 'An Act for securing the Protestant Religion, by disabling *James Duke of York* to Inherit the Imperial Crown of *England*, and *Ireland*, and the Territories thereunto belonging. Which Bill was on the 15th carryed up to the Lords House by my Lord *Russel*, attended by almost all the Commons, who gave a Hum at the Delivery. They being departed it was read once, and being put to the Vote, whether it should be read a second time, it was carryed in the Affirmative,

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*tive*, by two Voices. On the second reading it was debated till 11 a Clock at night (the King being present all the while) and then thrown out of the House by a Majority of about 30 Votes; in which Majority were all the Bishops then present, which were 14.

Several other matters were transacted in Parliament, of great moment, but in regard the Daily Votes and transactions of the House of Commons, was by Order of that House, daily made publick in Print, I refer the Reader for Particulars to what has been published, and in these Papers take notice only of some of the most material Passages.

Among which, it may be observed that Mr. *Seymour* the late Speaker, and for whose Election the Commons in the late short Parliament did very much stickle, was now ordered to be Impeacht; and tho' not at the same time, yet not long after, Impeachments were Voted and drawn up against Sir *Francis North* Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, Sir *William Scroggs* Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, Sir *Thomas Jones* second Justice of the said Court, and Sir *Richard Weston* Puisny Baron of the *Exchequer*,

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quer, for several pretended Misdemeanors.

In the mean time *William* Lord Viscount *Stafford*, one of the 5 Popish Lords in the *Tower*, was brought to his Tryal on an Impeachment of High Treason. The Tryal began in *Westminster Hall* on *Tuesday* the 30th of *November*, being the next day after the Term ended. Which Impeachment, and Evidence upon the same, was managed by a Committee of the Commons. The Tryal lasted for a Whole Week: and The Evidence against him were *Oates*, *Turberville*, and *Dugdale*; Of the Lords who sat upon the Tryal (the Lord Chancellor being Lord High Steward) 31 pronounced him not Guilty, and 55 Guilty. And accordingly Judgment was pronounced against him on *Wednesday* the 7th of *December*. But his Execution was respited till *Wednesday* the 29th of *December*, on which day he was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, protesting with his last breath his Innocency as to those Crimes of which he stood Condemn'd.

It is observable, that *Bethel*, and *Cornish*, being then Sheriffs of *London*, and having received the Kings Writ for the Execution of the said Viscount *Stafford* by severing  
his

his Head from his Body, (according to the constant Course in such Cases) had notwithstanding the Confidence to demur upon it, whether he ought to be Beheaded, or according to the Common Judgment, hang'd and quartered; and for this they apply'd themselves to the two Houses of Parliament, To which the most Honourable House of Lords Answered roundly, That the Kings Writ ought to be obey'd: But the Commons by way of Concession, *wiz.* That they were *Content* that the said Lord be Executed by severing his Head from his Body only.

During these Transactions a Comet with a most Prodigious Stream of light appear'd in the *West*; the Star from which the Blaze proceeded was but small, and when first discover'd, appeared not much above the *Horizon*; but every night afterwards it appear'd higher and higher in the beginning of the Night, and consequently setting later and later, its Lustre and magnitude also decaying.

I am neither able nor willing to make any Remarques on the Nature of these *Meteors*; Or to say how far such noxious Exhalations may incline Mankind to Mischief: And least of all will I pretend to Interpret whether this Finger of the Almighty



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mighty is thus seen in the Heavens to Point out Good or Bad Events. All that I design is innocently to observe, and Remember the Naked Matters of Fact as they happen, without disguise or Comment.

Two things more very observable happen'd before Christmass. One was, An Address of the House of Commons presented to His Majesty on the 21st of *December*, in answer to His Speech of the 15th, wherein he demanded, once more, Supplies of Money for the defence of *Tangier*. The effect of the said Address, was to deny (in as modest Terms as could be) all Supplies of Money for that purpose; unless His Majesty would be pleas'd to pass a Bill to Seclude the Duke of *York* from Inheriting to the Crown, and to enable the Protestants of this Nation to Associate themselves for the security of the Protestant Religion, the Defence of the King and Kingdoms.

The other was a most Remarkable Speech Spoke in the House of Lords by the Earl of *Shaftesbury*, the King being then present, (at least wise so pretended and Printed) which being full of Audacious and indecent Expressions, was by order of the Lords House, burnt by the Common Hangman at the *Exchange*, and in the *Pallace yard*.

On

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On the 4th of *January* His Majesty was pleased to send His Message to the House of Commons, in Answer to their Address of *December*, 21. abovemention'd, in which Message He let them know, ' That he had  
' received their Address with all the disposition they could wish to comply with their  
' reasonable Desires; but upon perusal of it,  
' he was sorry to see their thoughts so wholly  
' fixt on the Bill of Exclusion, as to determine that all other remedies for the Sup-  
' pressing of Popery will be ineffectual; That  
' His Majesty is confirm'd in His opinion  
' against That Bill by the Judgment of the  
' House of Lords who rejected it; That He  
' thinks there remains nothing more for Him  
' to say in Answer to the foresaid Address,  
' then to recommend to this House, the Consideration of all other means for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, to  
' which they have no reason to doubt His  
' concurrence, whensoever they shall be  
' presented to Him in a Parliamentary way;  
' And in conclusion, again, He urges them to  
' the preservation of *Tangeir*.

On the *Friday* following, being the 7th of *January*, the House entred upon the Consideration of the said Message, and resolve, as the opinion of the House, ' That there is  
' no

‘no security or safety for the Protestant  
‘Religion, the Kings Life, or the Well con-  
‘stituted and establisht Government of this  
‘Kingdom, without passing a Bill for  
‘disabling *James Duke of York* to inherit  
‘the Imperial Crown of *England, and Ireland,*  
‘and the Dominions and Territories there-  
‘unto belonging; and that to rely upon  
‘any other means or remedies without such  
‘a Bill, is not only insufficient, but dangerous:  
‘That till such a Bill be past this House  
‘cannot give any Supply to His Majesty  
‘without danger to His Majesties person,  
‘Extream hazard of the Protestant Religion,  
‘and unfaithfullness to those by whom this  
‘House is intrusted: That all persons who  
‘advised His Majesty in His last Message  
‘to this House to insist upon an opinion  
‘against the Bill for Excluding the Duke of  
‘*York*, have given Pernicious Council to  
‘His Majesty, and are Promoters of Popery,  
‘and Enemies to the King and Kingdom: And  
as such they name *George Earl of Halifax,*  
*Henry Marquis of Worcester,* *Henry Earl*  
*of Clarendon*, against which, as also against  
*Lewis Earl of Feversham,* and *Laurence*  
*Hide Esq;* they Vote an Address to be  
presented to His Majesty to remove them  
from all Offices of Honour and Profit, and  
from

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from His Majesties Councils and Presence for ever. They further Vote and Resolve, the same day, ' That whosoever shall hereafter Lend or cause to be Lent by way of ' advance any Mony upon the Branches of ' the Kings Revenue arising by Customs, ' Excise, or Hearth Mony, shall be adjudg'd to ' hinder the sitting of Parliaments, and shall ' be responsible for the same in Parliament.

On the *Monday* following, being the 10th of *Jan.* the King was pleas'd to determin this Session, by Proroguing the Parliament to the 20th day of *Jan.* then next following; at the same time passing only Two Publick Bills, *viz.* One about *Irish Cattal*, and One about *Burying in Woollen*. The House of Commons were, it seems, aware of this Prorogation, and therefore that very morning the first thing they did, after they were sate, and before the Usher of the Black Rod came in, they Resolved, ' That whosoever advised His Majesty to Prorogue ' this Parliament, to any other purpose ' then in Order to the passing of a Bill for ' the Exclusion of *James Duke of York*, ' is a Betrayer of the King, the Protestant ' Religion, and of the Kingdom of *England*, a Promoter of the *French Interest*, ' and a Pensioner to *France*.

On

On the 13th of Jan. a Court of Common Council, being Assembled in *London*, they ordered to be drawn up, and Presented to the King a Petition, setting forth, 'That whereas, the Parliament had 'convicted one of the 5 Popish Lords in 'the *Tower*, and were about to convict the 'other 4 of High Treason; That they had 'Impeacht the Chief Justice *Scroggs*, and were 'about to impeach other Judges, and all 'this in order to the preservation of His 'Majesties Life, the Protestant Religion, 'and Government; That they were much 'surprized to see the Parliament Prorogued 'in the hight of their buisiness; That their 'only hopes were that this was done only 'in order to bring such Affairs about again 'as were necessary to the Settling the Nation: They therefore pray'd that His Majesty would be pleas'd to let the Parliament sit at the day appointed, and so to 'continue till they had effected the great 'Affairs before them. To this effect were the words of their Petition, which was further ordered to be delivered that night, or as soon as may be, by the Lord Mayor, attended with the new Recorder *George Treby* Esq; and certain Members of the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council.

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But before the said 20th day of *Jan.* arrived, the King was pleased by his Proclamation bearing date at *Whitehall, Jan. 18.* to dissolve this Parliament, and intimate His Royal pleasure and intentions to call an other to sit on the 21st of *March* following, at *Oxford.*

Not long after this, *viz.* on the 25th of *Jan.* the Earl of *Essex*, and other Lords Presented to the King a Petition, setting forth, ' That whereas the Nation and His Majesty's Person were in imminent danger ' from the Papists, unto which no stop or remedy could be provided unless by a Parliament; That several Parliaments being call'd ' and assembled, they were Prorogued ' and dissolved before any sufficient order ' could be taken therein, &c. That His Majesty had been prevailed with to call ' another at *Oxford*, where neither Lords ' or Commons can be in safety, but will be ' dayly exposed to the Swords of the Papists and their adherents, the liberty of ' speaking thereby destroyed, and the validity of their Acts and proceedings left ' disputable, the straightness of the place ' unfit for such a Concourse of persons as ' now follows every Parliament, and the ' Witnesses which are necessary to give Evidence

dence upon the Commons Impeachment  
 unable to bear the charges of such a Journey,  
 and unwilling to trust themselves under  
 the Protection of a Parliament, that is it  
 self evidently under the Power of Guards  
 and Soldiers; They therefore pray that the  
 Parliament may sit at *Westminster*. This  
 was subscribed, *Monmouth, Kent, Hunting-*  
*ington, Bedford, Salisbury, Clare, Stamford,*  
*Effex, Shaftsbury, Mordant, Evers, Piget,*  
*Grey, Herbert, Howard, Delamer.*

About the same time the King was pleased  
 to displace my Lord *Sunderland* from the  
 Office of Secretary of State, and to confer  
 the said Office on my Lord *Comway*: and  
 several other Members of the Privy Coun-  
 cil were then also alter'd.

And thus concluded the 32d year of His  
 Majesties Reign, observable for divers  
 matters, but above all for the Transactions  
 of the Lords in Parliament, who by their  
 Prudent and Judicious proceedings on the  
 15th of *November*, defeated the industrious  
 malice of the Dukes Enemies, by rejecting  
 the Bill past by the Commons for secluding  
 him from the Succession of these Crowns,  
 when they should happen to fall to him  
 by the old known Laws of Inheritance.  
 Which action being of such mighty Conse-

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quence to the Peace, or perpetual Trouble of this Nation, and the Question being so happily settled, it being also a leading President to many other healing actions which have happen'd since, let me once take leave to break the concise Method which I at the beginning of these Notes propounded, and remember in this place some Verses writ immediately upon that Transaction, by a true Lover of his King and the Royal Family.

*Glorious, and great indeed! These these are they,  
Who truly, thus, their noble Blood display;  
And by the Soul which they this day have shewn,  
Make all the Laurels of their Line their own.  
These are old Englands Peers, hearts that despise  
To be o'reaw'd by Number and by Noise;  
No, they're too Brave, too Loyal, and too Wise.  
Thus did their mighty Ancestors combine  
When Force misplac'd the Crown from the right  
Line:*

*Thus they stood firm to Truth, and never fail'd  
Till the unblemisht Rose of York prevail'd.  
And must again that sad Dispute appear?  
No, we are much too young for Plato's year:*

*Our*



*in the Year, 1680. 101*

*Our Renown'd Peerage will not have it so:*

*The Demi-Gods, and Heroes Thunder NO.*

*What remote noise is this? Hark how it grows:  
Neerer and lowder now the Torrent flows.*

*All Europe shouts aloud: Spring-Tydes of Joy*

*Salute the Brittish Ile: Hark how they cry,*

*Fame now is yours, more from one Law refus'd*

*Than half the Numerous Laws ye euer us'd.*

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H 3

Mr.

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Anno 33. Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1681.

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**I**N the beginning of this Year, City and Country were busy in the Election of Members to serve in the next Parliament to be holden at *Oxford*. For the most part the Old Members were chosen again. I shall give a short account of what happen'd at *London* on this occasion, by which a guess or estimate may be made of the Transactions elsewhere. The Election for that City was perform'd at *Guild-Hall* on *Fryday* the 4th of *February*, and the choice which the Common Hall fixt upon, were *Sir Robert Clayton*, *Sir Thomas Player*, *Thomas Pilkinton*, and *William Love* Esquires; To which four, as soon as the Election was over,

over, a Paper was presented in the Name of the Citizens of *London* then Assembled in Common Hall, containing a return of  
‘ their most hearty thanks for their faithful  
‘ and unwearied endeavors, in the two last  
‘ Parliaments, to search into and Discover the  
‘ depth of the Plot, to preserve His Majesties  
‘ Royal Person, the Protestant Religion, and the well  
‘ Establisht Government of this Realm, to secure the  
‘ meeting and sitting of frequent Parliaments, to assert our  
‘ undoubted Rights of Petitioning, and to  
‘ punish such who would have betray’d those  
‘ Rights, to promote the long wish’d for Union  
‘ of His Majesties Protestant Subjects, to Repeal the  
‘ 35. *El.* and the Corporation Act, and more especially  
‘ for their endeavors in promoting the Bill of Exclusion  
‘ of *James Duke of York*: In fine they conclude, that  
‘ being confidently assured that they (the said Members  
‘ for the City) will never consent to the granting  
‘ any Money-supply, till they have effectually  
‘ secured us against Popery and Arbitrary Power,  
‘ they resolve, by Gods assistance, to stand by their  
‘ said Members, with their Lives and Fortunes.

After this another Paper was presented from the said Citizens, to the two Sheriffs, re-

questing them, in the Name of all the said Citizens then Assembled in Common Hall to return their grateful acknowledg-  
ment to the Earl of *Essex*, and by him to the rest of the Lords, who presented the late Petition and Advice to His Majesty.

In like manner, were the former Members of Parliament, again Chosen, in most places; and in many, such Papers of Address presented to them, in their respective Countries, as had been done by the Communalty of *London* to their Members. Also, (contrary to the Old Customes of the Members Treating the Country where they stood ) now the Country in most places Treated them, or at least every Man bore his own Charges.

About a Week before The Session, the King left *London*, and removed to *Oxford*, appointing certain Companies of Foot, and Troops of Horse to keep Garrison in the *Mense*, during His absence. Many Members of the House of Commons, especially those of *London*, went to *Oxford* accompany'd, or attended, with the Cerimonious Cavalcade of a numerous Train of Friends.

On the 14th of *March*, The King and Queen enter'd *Oxford*, Received and Presented

sent by the Mayor and Body of that City at the *East-Gate*, and from thence attended with Acclamations and all sort of Demonstrations of Joy to *Christ-Church*; The next Day, the Body of the University waited on Their Majesties, and received the Honour to kiss Their Hands, presenting at the same time to the King a large *Oxford Bible*, and to the Queen, the Vols belonging to the History and Antiquities of the University, both Richly Bound.

The 21st of *March* being now arrived, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament Assembled at *Oxford*, according to the Kings Writs of Summons, the Lords sat in the Gallery at the Schools, and the Commons in the Convocation House.

His Majesties Speech, at the opening of the Sessions contained, 'That the unwarrantable Proceedings of the last House of Commons were the occasion of the Dissolution of the last Parliament; That as he will never use Arbitrary Government, himself, so He is resolved never to suffer it in others; That whosoever shall calmly consider the Proceedings in the last Parliament, may perhaps, more wonder at His Patience so long, than that He grew weary at last; That it is as much His Interest

terest and care as theirs to preserve the Liberty of the Subject, because the Crown can never be safe when that is in Danger; that neither Liberty nor Property can subsist long when the just Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown are Invaded, or the Honour of the Government brought low and into disreputation; that He hath call'd this Parliament so soon to shew that no Irregularities in Parliaments shall make him out of Love with them; That the Just care they ought to have of Religion ought not to be so managed and improved into unnecessary fears as to be made a Pretence for Changing the Foundation of the Government; that He hopes the Example of the ill success of former heats will dispose them to a better Temper; that they would not lay so much weight upon any one Expedient against Popery, as to determine all other are ineffectual; that they ought to remember that without the safety and Dignity of the Monarchy, neither Religion nor Property can be preserved; that He cannot depart from what he had formerly so often declar'd touching the Succession, but to remove all reasonable fears that may arise from the possibility  
of

‘of a Popish Successors coming to the Crown,  
 ‘if means can be found out; that in such  
 ‘a Case the Administration of the Govern-  
 ‘ment may remain in Protestant Hands, he  
 ‘shall be ready to hearken to any such  
 ‘Expedient by which the Religion may be  
 ‘preserved and the Monarchy not destroy’d;  
 ‘that therefore they would provide for Re-  
 ‘ligion and Government together with  
 ‘regard to one another, because they sup-  
 ‘port one another, and that they would  
 ‘make the known Establish’d Laws of the  
 ‘Land, the Rules and Measures of all  
 ‘their Votes, because He is resolv’d they  
 ‘shall be His.

After this Speech the Commons return’d  
 to their House, and Chose for their Speaker,  
*William Williams* Esq; who had managed  
 that Office in the last Parliament. Who  
 being the next Day presented, made a Speech  
 to the King and *claim’d* by humble Address  
 (as his Words were) *The Antient Rights*  
*of the Commons.*

Nothing of extraordinary note passed till  
*Saturday* the 26th of *March*, on which Day  
 it was that the House of Commons were  
 informed that the Lords had refused to  
 proceed upon the Impeachment of the Com-  
 mons against *Edward Fitz-Harris* for High  
 Treason,

Treason, but had directed that he should be proceeded against at the Common Law; Hereupon they Vote, 'That this refusal of  
 'the Lords to proceed in Parliament upon  
 'such Impeachment, is a Denial of Justice,  
 'and a Violation of the Constitutions of  
 'Parliaments, an Obstruction to the further  
 'Discovery of the Popish Plot, and of great  
 'Danger to His Majesties Person and the  
 'Protestant Religion; And further, they  
 'resolve, That for any inferior Court to pro-  
 'ceed against *Edward Fitz-Harris*, or any  
 'other Person lying under an Impeachment  
 'in Parliament for the same Crimes for which  
 'he or they stand Impeached, is an high  
 'breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

On the *Monday* following the Bill against the Duke of *York* was Read the first time, and Order'd a second Reading: When on a suddain the King sends for the Commons up to the House of Lords, and tells them, 'That He perceived heats betwixt the  
 'Lords and them, and therefore He had  
 'Order'd the Chancellor to Dissolve the  
 'present Parliament; which he accordingly did immediately.

The same Day the King left *Oxford*, and came to *Windsor* that Night; the next Morning by Eight a Clock, to *Whitehall*.

Not



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Not long after this His Majesty was pleas'd to Publish in Print a Declaration, to all his Loving Subjects, in which He set forth the Reasons which induced Him to Dissolve His two last Parliaments, His reasonable desires which He had proposed to em, with their unwarrantable proceedings in return; declaring however that He is not yet out of Love with Parliaments, but that He will frequently advise with them as His great Council, which He hopes ere long to find in a better Temper; much to this purpose were the Contents of that Declaration, which by His Majesties Order in Council was appointed to be Read in all Churches and Chappels.

About the same time all the Factionous News, call'd *Domestick Intelligence*, and Weekly Printed for *Francis Smith*, *Ben. Harris*, and *Langley Curtis*, were by Order of Council (as reported) put down and silenced; And the abovemention'd *Francis Smith* a Notorious Libel Printer, was Committed to Newgate.

In *Easter Term* this year, Sir *Francis Pemberton* became Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, in the Room of Sir *William*

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William Scroggs who had obtain'd a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Great Expectation there was to see what the Court would do in the Case of Edward Fitz-Harris, and some Hesitation the Grand-Jury of Middlesex ( of which one Mr. Godfrey, Brother and Heir to the late Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, was the Foreman ) made to receive the Bill of Indictment against him, in regard he had been Impeach'd by the House of Commons, till they were inform'd and satisfied by the Court that all the Judges of England had the Day before met and resolv'd upon that question, *Nemine Contradcente*, that they might lawfully proceed in the Tryal notwithstanding the aforemention'd Votes of the House of Commons; after this the said Jury found the Bill, and Fitz-Harris was Arraign'd at the Bar on the last Day of April; he was thrice bid to hold up his Hand, insisting upon the Impeachment in Parliament, but at last he held up his Hand and heard his Indictment Read; which was for High Treason, exprest in a certain Writing call'd *The True Englishman*, full of most horrid Expressions against the King, as if he were a Conspirator in the Plot, and exciting the Nation to rise as one Man against him, &c. To which Indictment

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dictment he put into Court a Dilatory Plea, against the Jurisdiction, alledging that he being Impeacht by the Commons in Parliament, he cannot be Tryed here, but this Plea not being under Councils Hand was refused to be received; however the Court gave him time to consider whether he would stand by such a Plea, in regard it might be fatal unto him in case it should be over-Ruled; and assign'd him for Council Sir *Francis Winnington*, Mr. *Williams*, Mr. *Pollexfen*, and Mr. *Wallop* ( as he desired ) to argue the said Point of Judicature next *Wednesday*, if he persisted in such Plea. On the said *Wednesday* being the 4th of *May* the Prisoner was again brought to the Bar, attended with His Council; at which time the Kings Attorney Sir *Robert Sawyer*, enter'd a Demurrer to the Prisoners Plea, and insisted chiefly on the manifest defect of form, in regard the Plea run that the said *Fitz-Harris* was Impeacht at the late Parliament, at *Oxford*, *de Alta proditione*, but does not say of what sort or manner of Treason, not sets forth the Impeachment at large, which a Plea ought to do, when it is to the Jurisdiction. After this the Council of the Prisoner joyn'd in Demurrer, but upon  
their

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their earnest motion, (tho' opposed by the Attorney General) time was given them to next *Saturday* Morning to maintain the said Plea by Argument, if they can. At which time it was argued largely by *Williams, Winnington, Wallop, and Pollexfen* for the Prisoner, and by the Attorney General, the Solicitor, Serjeant *Joffreys* and Sir *Fran. Wither* for the King; the Kings Council, and also the Court, declaring that they medled not at all with the Priviledge of the House of Commons or Jurisdiction of the Lords in Parliament, which was not in the Point (tho' in truth the Council for the Prisoner would faine have put that upon 'em) but only as to the form of the Plea. After all the debate, which lasted from 8 till after 12 that Day, the Lord Chief Justice declar'd that the Court would take a convenient time to consider before they gave their Judgment.

On the *Wednesday* following being the 11th of *May*, the Prisoner being again brought to the Bar by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, my Lord Chief Justice, in the Name of the whole Court gave Judgment, and declar'd, That he and his Brothers had Consider'd of the Plea, that they had also consulted with others of the Judges, and that

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that himself, Justice Jones, and Justice Raymond were of opinion that the Plea was insufficient (*Dolbin* doubting) the Plea was therefore over ruled; and the Prisoner ordered to Plead over; and accordingly he pleaded not Guilty, and alledging that a material Evidence on his part was now in *Holland*, His Tryal was put off till the first *Thursday* next Term, which is the 9th of *June*.

On the 14 of *May*, being the last day but one of the Term, the Earl of *Danby* was brought by *Habeas Corpus* from the Tower to the *Kings Bench Bar*, where by his Council he urged hard that he might be Bail'd, but the Court being unsatisfied that they had sufficient Jurisdiction in his Case (he being committed by Authority of Parliament, and, as it seemd, not being within the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus Act*) he was remanded back to the Tower.

On the last day of *Easter Term*, *Fitz-Harris* was again brought into the *Kings Bench Court*, to give Evidence to the Grand-Jury upon a Bill of Indictment against *De Puy* (who had been Groom of the Robes to the Duke) The Jury desired that the Evidence might be given to them privately,  
I but

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But the Court overruled that, and *Fitz-Harris* declared upon Oath (Publickly in Court) a great deal of Scandalous stuff, not fit to be mentioned, relating to the Death of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, which the said *De Puy* had told him a little before the Death of the said Knight; but all this *Fitz-Harris* spoke from *De Puy's* mouth: Of his own knowledge he said only this, That the Earl of *Danby* coming down the great Stairs at *Winsor*, he heard him say, that now he would make *Godfreys* heart ake: To this he added, that *De Puy* told him presently after the Murder, that the Earl had sent *Godfrey* on an arrant from which he would never return. Upon this Evidence the Earl of *Danby's* name was inserted into the Bill of Indictment against *De Puy* as accessory to the said Murder of Sir *Edmondbury Godfrey*, and the Bill was accordingly found against them both.

At the same time it was that the said Jury presented the Court with a Petition, that they would intercede with the King for the sitting and Continuance of a new Parliament.

During

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During all this *Easter Term*, and many Months after, many Loyal Addressees flowed to the King from all parts of *England*, full of Congratulations, and nothing of that factious strain, which had almost rendred the very word Petitioning to be scandalous; among these Loyal Addressees; that from *Norwich* ran highest for the Kings Prerogative, and a little reflecting on the exorbitances of the late Commons; but as if this were a notorious Scandal to the Parliament, the Grand-Jury of *Middlesex* above mentioned presented the same as a publick Libel; but this did not discourage the Loyal party who still continued their Addresses. It would be tedious to name all, and how kindly they were received by the King, who never suffered those who brought em, to depart without some gracious mark of His Favor. Not so to those who took upon them in their Petitions to direct His Majesty about the Calling and continuance of Parliaments. To this Purpose its observable that the City of *London* were divided in these matters, Part of them ( being most of the Court of Aldermen; and some of the Common-Council ) had drawn up a Loyal Address, in like manner as the whole

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Barnough of *Southwark* had done; this they Presented to the King at *Windsor* by the Hands of *Sir William Turner* and *Sir John Meer*, with abundance of Countenance and Favour. But another Party having composed a far different Petition both for form and matter, and it being also the same Day carried to *Windsor* by the Lord Mayor, one Alderman, and the Recorder, they were refused to be admitted to the Kings Presence, but ordered to attend at the Council at *Hampton Court* the *Thursday* following, where they received a Reprehend from my Lord *Chancellor Finch* (now newly created Earl of *Nottingham*.) At the same time it was that the *Lieutenancy* of the City of *London* attended with their Loyal Officers of their Lives and Fortunes; among these was *Sir George Jeffreys* the Kings Serjeant, and late Recorder of *London*, with his Sword on; as one of the said *Lieutenancy*.

On the 8th of *June*, in *Trinity Term*, was *Dr. Oliver Plunket* Tryed for High Treason at the Kings Bench Bar; the Evidence against him were all profest Papists, (as said) and came out of *Ireland*: the chief matters Sworn against him, 'That  
' he



He was made Primate of Ireland by the Pope at the King of France's recommendation, that upon that account he having engaged to do that King all the Service he could, he had actually levied among his Popish Clergy great Sums of Money, and with to introduce the French Dominion into that Kingdom, and extirminate the Protestants: Upon this Evidence he was found Guilty.

The next day being *Thursday* the 9th of *June*, *Fitz-Harris* was Tryed at the same Bar for High-Treason, the chief Evidence against him were, *Eberard*, and *Sir William Waller*; for the Prisoner appear'd *Oats* and *Colonel Mansell*, and told a long story, Scandalous in itself, but of no weight; My Lord Chief Justice therefore (according to the Evidence which was home and clear against the Prisoner) directed the Jury to find for the King, which being also the directions of the other 3 Judges, the Jury after above an half hours consultation, brought in their Verdict, Guilty.

Presently after this Tryal *Mrs. Fitz-Harris* the Prisoners wife, and her Maid, accused my Lord *Howard* of *Essex* of the Contrivance of that Treasonable Libel of which her Husband was Convicted; upon which

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accusation the said Lord was committed to the *Tower*, on *Sunday* morning, *June 12*. On the *Wednesday* following, being the 15th of *June*, *Plunket*, and *Fitz-Harris*; were severally brought to the *Kings Bench Bar*, and received judgment of *Condemnation* as in cases of *High Treason*.

About this time it was that the *King* in *Council* was pleas'd to order a *Parliament* to be call'd in *Scotland* on the 28th of *July*,

I must not forget, that on the last day of *Trin. Term*, a *Bill of Indictment* against the *Lord Howard* being delivered in to the *Grand-Jury* of *Edmonton Hundred*, then serving in the *Kings Bench*, for the *County of Middlesex*, Sworn to by *Mrs. Fitz-Harris*, and her *Maid* and some others, and the said *Jury* not thinking the *Evidence* sufficient, they were about to indorse it with an *Ignoramus*; when *Mr. Ward*, one of the *Clerks* of the *Crown Office* attending upon them, withdraw'd it from before 'em. Of this action they complain'd to the *Court*, but being told that the *Attorney General* might stop these proceedings as he saw occasion, or words to that purpose, with which the *Jury* being nothing satisfied, they went immediately and preferr'd a *Bill* of

of Indictment against the said *Ward* to the Jury of *Oswelston* Hundred, then attending, for this misdemanor; which Bill the said last mention'd Jury found.

On *Friday* the First of *July*, Dr. *Oliver Plunket* the Popish Primat of *Ireland*, and *Edward Fitz-Harris*, were both Executed at *Tyburn* for the several Treasons of which they were severally Tryed and Condemn'd the last Term. *Plunket* in a long Speech declar'd his Innocency, forgave his Enemies, and Pray'd for the King, Queen, and Duke of *York*. But *Fitz Harris* said very little, the substance of what he had to say or discover, being by him delivered to Dr. *Hawkins* Minister of the *Tower*, for his Wife; and therefore it is to be presumed that he Dyed no Papist, in regard he had the assistance of a Protestant Minister, which all Papists have been known to refuse on those occasions. His Discovery is since Printed.

About this time several Factionous People were committed to the *Tower* for High Treason, namely, *Rouse*, *Hayns*, *White*, and one *Colledge*, commonly call'd the Protestant *Joyner*. But above all let it be remember'd, that on *July*, 2. the Earl of *Shaftsbury* commonly call'd, by way of Excellency,

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The Protestant Earl, was before the Council at *White-hall* ( to which the King came from *Windsor* that day on purpose ) accused of High Treason, and for the same, committed to the *Tower*; and his Papers seized.

At the Sessions at the *Old-Bayly*, which followed soon after, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and the Lord *Howard* moved to be Bail'd, but they were answered by the unanimous opinion of the Judges, That it was not in the Power of that Court to Bail out of the *Tower*.

At the same Sessions it was that a Bill of Indictment of High Treason, was delivered to the Grand-Jury of *London*, against *Colledge*, commonly call'd the Protestant Joyner, but the Jury ( made for the purpose as is supposed ) appear'd so partial and Arbitrary in their proceeding, that, notwithstanding the home Oaths of several Witnesses, among which were *Dugdale* and *Smith*, two of the great Evidence against the Plotters, and another who had been a Member of the House of Commons, they brought in the Bill, *Ignoramus*. But another Bill being exhibited soon after, to the Grand-Jury at the Assizes at *Oxford*, against the said *Colledge* ( part of the Treasonable Words and Matters being Transacted there, )  
the

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the Bill was found there, on the same Evidence which was rejected at the *Old Bayly*. And in *August* he was Tryed, Condemn'd and Executed at *Oxford*.

The Weather that happen'd this Summer was memorable for an extraordinary Drought all over *England*, and also beyond Sea, all *April*, *May*, and *June*, and some part of *July*; but about the beginning of *July* fell such plentiful Rains, that the Ground, which in all parts was Scorcht up like the High-Ways, almost to a miracle became as fresh and Green again, as on *May Day*: Dayseys and the other Flowers of the Spring appear'd again towards the End of *July*; With Grass in abundance in some places, and expectations of a second Hay-time to recompence the want of the first.

On the 28 of *July* the Parliament late in *Scotland*, where his Royal Highness Presided as His Majesties High Commissioner. At the opening of the Sessions the Kings Letter was read, setting forth, That He had call'd them at that time to advise of such things as may truly conduce to the security and Interest of that Kingdom, and as an eminent Expression of His Favor, He hath named his most dear and most intirely beloved Brother *James Duke of Albany and York* to be His  
Com-

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Commissioner there, &c. After this the Duke made a Speech, 'Declaring the high esteem he had of the great Honor and happiness the King had been pleased to do him in making choice of him to serve as his Commissioner in that his antient Kingdom, since it shews to all the World the Goodness the King hath for him and Confidence he hath in him, and capacitates him, not only to serve His Majesty as becomes a Loyal Subject, but also to evince the real concern he hath for the good of that Kingdom and his readiness to serve it, and improve its Interest; That His Majesty had commanded him to assure them, that he will inviolably maintain and protect the Protestant Religion as by Law Establishd in that Kingdom, and the Church Government by Arch-Bishops and Bishops, That he will maintain and allow the Properties and Rights of His Subjects according to the due course of Law, and that he doth expect that they will not be short of the Loyalty of their Ancestors in vigorously asserting and cleering His Royal Prerogative, and in declaring the Rights of His Crown in its natural and Legal course of Descent. &c.

After

After this the Duke entertained the whole Parliament at a Splendid and Royal Feast; The Lords by themselves, and the Commons by themselves at several Tables.

On the First of *August*, The Parliament returned a most Loyal and Dutiful Answer to His Majesties Letter, which Answer being so mighty full of true Loyalty, it would be an Injury to abridge it in this place; every Line, every word carrying the true and emphatical marks of gratitude and Duty: I therefore refer to the Print. Also in pursuance and Confirmation of their Loyal Affections, on the 14th of *Aug.* the Parliament pass'd a Bill entituled 'An Act acknowledging and asserting the Right of Succession to the Imperial Crown of *Scotland*: By which they recognize and declare, 'That the said Crown is by Inherent Right, 'and the nature of the Monarchy, as well 'as by the fundamental and unalterable Law 'of the Realm, transmitted and devolved 'by Lineal Succession, according to proximity of Blood, and that no difference in 'Religion, no Law nor Act of Parliament 'can alter or divert the Right of Succession 'and Lineal descent of the Crown to the 'nearest and Lawful Heirs, and therefore 'they

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• they declare it High Treason, by Writing  
• Speaking or any other manner of way to  
• endeavor the alteration, suspension or di-  
• version of the Right of Succession.

At the same time they pass another Act  
ratifying all former Laws for the security  
of the Protestant Religion.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of *August*, *Dares* was by  
Order of Council expell'd from *Whitehall*,  
his Sallery taken off, and accused of Misdemeanors.

Great Numbers of Poor *French* Protestants, about this time, flockt over out of *France*, to whom our King was so Gracious, as by Act of Council to declare His Pleasure, that all His Officers and Magistrates should give 'em the same Countenance and Favour with His own Subjects, That He would take 'em into His Protection, That He would grant 'em His Letters of Denization, forthwith upon their request, and That He would intercede with the next Parliament to obtain for them an Act of Naturalization. He also granted very ample Letters Patents, for Collecting Monies all over *England* for their Relief, Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of *September*, this Year.

On *Michaelmas* Day ( being the Customary Day for the Annual Choice of the  
Lord



Lord Mayor of London ) Sir John Moor, an Addresser, was Chosen into that Office for the Year Insuing, tho' with a great and unusual opposition, by the Fanatick Party. The New Sheriffs were Alderman *Pilkinton*, (a City Member in the two last Parliaments) and one Mr. *Shute*, Which two New Sheriffs being employ'd to invite the King to the Lord Mayors Feast, The King was Graciously pleas'd to accept of the Invitation, and Declar'd, That He liked the Message, but not the Messengers.

This Summer the King was pleas'd to appoint under Him, certain Deputies, or Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Affairs; to whom He delegated His Power to dispose of all such Ecclesiastical Preferments which belong to His immediate Patronage. The Names of which Commissioners were the Arch Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *London*, the Lord *Radnor*, Lord *Hallifax*, Lord *Hild*, and Mr. *Seymour*. Note by the Common Law, the Lord Chancellor of *England* shall present to all Churches in the Kings Gift which He hath in Right of His Crown, under the value of 20 Marks per annum, *Fitz. b. N. B. Fol. 35. k.*

At the Sessions for the County of *Middlesex* held at *Hicks-Hall* the Week before *Michaelmas*

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*Michaelmas Term*, Sir *George Jefferies* (being then Chairman on the Bench) required *Goodenough* the under Sheriff to alter two of the Panel, as the Justices may do by the *Stat. 3. H. 8. ch. 12.* Which He refusing, the two High Sheriffs were call'd, and not appearing they were Fin'd, each 50 *l.* Notwithstanding that, the Recorder put in a Protest, that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, were never bound to attend or appear in Person at *Hicks Hall*. After this the said Fine being Estreated, a Common Council in *London*, Declar'd that they would stand by their Sheriffs and defend them against any Suit of Law that shall be brought touching this matter, and that at the Charges and Expence of the City.

At the Sessions for *London* held at this time, one *Rouse* being Charged with High Treason, and a Bill of Indictment Exhibited to the Grand Jury attending for that City, against Him, They found the Bill *Ignoramus*, after the same manner as had been formerly done in the Case of *Colledge*.

On the 24th of *November*, all the Judges of *England* sat with the Mayor and Aldermen, by special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, at the *Old-Baily*, and the Grand Jury being

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being call'd and Sworn, of which Sir *Samuel Barnardiston* Foreman, a Bill of Indictment of High Treason was deliver'd to them against the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; The Evidence were all Examined in open Court, who all Swore very full to the Treason (two of which Evidence were *Turberville* and *Smith*) but the Jury return'd this Bill also *Ignoramus*, upon which the People gave a shout; The Witnesses who gave Evidence against the said Earl, were assaulted by the Rabble, and in such Danger of their Lives, that the Sheriffs were necessitated to Guard them at Night as far as the *Savoy*, homewards. Several Bonfires were made that Night in the City, at which several Riotous Actions were Committed. In particular one Capt. *Griffith* living in *Newgate-street*, a Capt. of the Trained Bands and a Common Councilman, coming home about 11 at Night, and finding a Bonfire neer his own Door, and endeavouring to oppose it, was knockt down, wounded in the Head, and in danger of His Life: Others were seen about the same time of Night to march through *Warwick-Lane*, one of which had his Sword drawn, crying no *York*, no Popish Successor, and at the same time crying up a *Monmouth*, a *Shaftsbury*, a *Buckingham*; and

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and thus they Proceeded till stopp'd by the Watch at *Ludgate*.

On the 28th of *November*, the last day of the Term, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, and Lord *Howard*, prisoners in the Tower, were admitted to Bail in the *Kings Bench*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury* had for his Bail the Lord *Ruffel*, Sir *William Cooper*, Mr. *Mountigue*, and Mr. *Charlton*. Himself was bound in a Recognizance of 3000 *l*, and the Bail each in 1500 *l*. The Lord *Howard* was also Bailed in the same manner. By Order of Council to the Lord Mayor, and from him to the Officers of every Ward and Parish, all Bonfires and Bells Ringing were Prohibited that Night.

The Act of Test which pass'd in the Parliament in *Scotland* the last Sessions, was the occasion of several Discontents and Emotions amongst the Fanatick Party there. The Act enjoy'd a certain Oath or Ingagement to be taken by all Officers in Church and State, and Graduates in their Universities, to maintain the Form of Government as now Establish'd; which Test tho' explain'd and qualified, was notwithstanding so contrary to the sense of the Factious Party in that Kingdom, that several of their Ministers refused it, and some of the  
Laity,

Lairy, among whom of greatest note was *Archibald Cumptel* Earl of *Argyle*, a Man of such Turbulent behaviour, that he was about this time Impeacht of High Treason, and found Guilty : But being after his Conviction kept for some time a Prisoner at *Edinburgh*, he found means to make his Escape ( into *England* as some thought, where he harbour'd unknown ) after whose flight his Arms were, with all publick Solemnity, revert and torn, and such other marks of dishonour denounced against him, as in such like Cases are, by the Customs of *Scotland*, due to Traytors.

The Proceedings of the Justices of Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, at their Sessions at *Hick-Hall*, before *Hilary Term*, were of note on diverse accounts ; First, They order'd by their publick Act of Sessions dated the 13th of *January*, that whereas the Constables and Church Wardens, &c. of every Parish and Precinct within the said County, had been enjoyn'd last Sessions to make a Return the first Day of this, of the Names of the Preachers in Conventicles, and the most considerable frequenters of the same within their several Limits, which Order not being obey'd, but contemn'd by some, it was therefore by the

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Justices then Assembled, desired that the Lord Bishop of *London*, will please to direct those Officers which are under his Jurisdiction, to use their utmost diligence, that all such Persons may be Excommunicated who commit crimes deserving that Ecclesiastical censure, and that the said Excommunications may be Published in the Parishes where the Persons live, that they may be taken notice of, and obvious to the Penalties that belong to Persons Excommunicate, *viz.* Not to be admitted for a Witness, or returned upon Juries, or capable to sue for any Debt. And they further Order'd at the said Sessions, that the *Stat. 1. El. and 3. Jac.* be put in due execution, for the Levying *1s. per Sunday* upon such Persons who repair not to Divine Service and Sermons at their Parish, or some other publick Church.

Also there was another Act of the same Sessions at *Hicks-Hall*, which bore Date the 18th of *January*, with which the Justices of Peace attended upon His Majesty at *White-Hall* the same Day, and presented the Paper to His Royal Hands. It contain'd,  
 ' That they the said Justices, were sensible of  
 ' their great Honour and happiness in being  
 ' the first who return'd their humble and  
 hearty

• hearty Acknowledgment for His most Gra-  
• cious Declaration, which being followed by  
• a multitude of Addresses from all Parts of  
• the Kingdom, His Majesty hath had a full  
• Discovery of His Peoples affections, and  
• that his Enemies were neither so numerous  
• nor formidable as they were by some appre-  
• hended to be; That now as His Majesty  
• can have no cause to fear them, so they  
• the said Justices hope He will never be  
• perswaded to trust them; That they are  
• ashamed that they were not likewise the  
• first in expressing their Indignation against  
• that most Execrable and Trayterous design-  
• ed Association, lately Discovered by His  
• Majesty, which certainly in the Judgment  
• of all good Men may more corrupt the  
• Blood of the wicked Inventers than if  
• they should be discovered and attainted  
• by Law; That the said Treason was not  
• only against the King but the Monar-  
• chy, &c.

To this purpose were several other Con-  
gratulations or Addresses to the King (some  
before, some after this of *Middlesex*,) viz.  
from *Norwich*, from *Hereford*, from the  
Lieutenancy of *London*, &c. All which  
were a Second Edition of Loyalty, or a

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New sort of Addresses circulating from most parts of the Nation a Second time.

The Conclusion of this Year brought forth a Remarkable passage in the City of *London*. Some unknown, but base and malignant hearted Rascal, had in the Night cut, mangled, and defaced the Duke of *Yorks* Picture, which with the Kings (both Nobly Painted) hung up in *Guild-Hall*, as a signal Ornament to the City. Soon after which Action, The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen Publish in Print a Declaration, ' In which protesting ' their deep Resentment of that insolent and ' vilinous Act ( to be abhorr'd by every ' good and Loyal Subject ) and being ' greatly concern'd and desirous to find out ' the Author thereof, they therefore unanimously Publish and declare, That whosoever can discover the Person who Committed that Fact, the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen will not only acknowledge the said Discovery as a most acceptable Service to the said City, but also pay to such Discoverer the Sum of 500 *l.* upon the offenders Conviction. Dated the 27th of *January*, 33. *Car.* 2. and Signed *Wagstaff*.

In



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In return to which Act of the City, his  
Royal Highness sent a Gentleman out of  
*Scotland* to complement the Mayor and  
Court of Aldermen, and thank 'em for  
their respect and Justice to his Cause.

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K 3

*An.*

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Anno 34 Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1682.

**I**N the beginning of this Year a most Barbarous and inhuman Murder was committed on the Person of *Thomas Thinne* of *Longleet* Esq; a Gentleman of great Quality and Note, both in City and Country. The Bloody Murderers were *Christopher Vratz*, *George Boroski*, and *John Stern*, all Forainers, and Servants or Dependants on a *Swedish* Lord, called *Count Coningsmark*, which first named three, suddainly coming up to Mr. *Thinne's* Coach, as he was passing in it near the *Haymarket* on Sunday Night the 12th of *February*, one of them shot him into the Body with Two Brace of Bullets. The Murderers were soon after apprehended and Committed to *Newgate*. On the 28th of *February* they were Tried, found Guilty and

Condemned;

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Condemned; and were most deservedly all  
Three Hanged, and one of them Hang'd in  
Chains on the Road not far from *Mile-  
End*.

In *March*, His Royal Highness Arrived  
out of *Scotland*, he Landed at *Farmouth* on  
the 10th, where he was Treated at Dinner by  
the Magistrates with all the Ceremonies of  
Honour they could express; and from thence  
attended by the High Sheriff of *Norfolk*,  
and a Train of the Neighbouring Gentry  
to *Norwich*, where again he was Nobly en-  
ertain'd by the publick Magistrates with  
Banquets and Bonfires, and lay that Night  
at the Bishops House; the next Day about  
6 in the Evening he arrived at *New-Mar-  
ket*, where he was received by both their  
Majesties with all the Marks of kindness  
and affection, having been met several Miles  
out of Town by the Noblemen and Gen-  
tlemen then attending about the Court.

The next Day being the 12th of *March*,  
the King was Presented at *Newmarket*, with  
an Address of Abhorrency from the Artil-  
lery Company in *Bristol*, of which sort of  
Address I made some mention towards the  
end of last year; yet because the Association  
there mention'd, is more particularly de-  
cipher'd in this from *Bristol* than any former

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I have seen, I can not omit to observe, that the said Loyal Artillery Company in *Bristol* did by their said Address 'Express from the 'bottom of their Souls an utter Abhorrence 'of all Covenants, and Associations whatsoever made against or without His Majesties 'approbation, especially that Treasonable 'one seized, in the Closet of the Earl of 'Shaftsbury, wherein the securing the Protestant Religion and the defence of His 'Majesties Royal Person and Estate is made 'the pretence; but the subversion of the 'Establisht Religion, and the final destruction of His Majesty and Lawful Successors, 'is the real design, and this to be performed 'by devolving the whole power of His Majesties Crown and Scepter into the Major 'part of the Members of both Houses, subscribing that Association (tho dissolved) 'without regard to ~~their~~ quality or number, 'His Majesties Guards, for the defence of His 'Royal Person, falsely stiled mercenary Forces 'and a terror to all the good People of the 'Land, His Majesties Royal Brother to be 'excluded and destroyed if he comes into 'England, and all who shall oppose that 'Rebellious, accursed, hellish and unpresidented Association are to be pursued to destruction, tho in defence of His Majesties  
' Title,

• Title, concluding that they will assert and  
• defend the Rights and Prerogatives of His  
• Majesty and Lawful Successors in opposi-  
• tion to all Unions and Societies made to  
• the Contrary, and that they cannot think  
• that Man fit to be a Representative in Par-  
• liament, who will not disown such Associ-  
• ations. These words are contain'd in that  
Address, and by this President we see what  
good Subjects abhor.

Not long after this the University of  
*Cambridge* sent their Vice-Chancellor, Dr.  
*Coga*, to wait on the King at *Newmarket*,  
with a Loyal Address of Abhorency; at  
which time also the said Vice-Chancellor  
waited upon the Duke, and in the name of  
the said University, 'Wellcom'd him into  
' *England*, acknowledging that by his Roy-  
' al Highness good Conduct, the Govern-  
' ment of *Scotland* both in Church and State  
' is settled in Peace; and therefore they could  
' by no means doubt, but that under His  
' Majesty his Royal Highness's presence  
' would have a great Influence in effecting  
' the same here in *England*, by which means  
' all Great *Brittain* being joyn'd in one, the  
' Church of *England*, and Rights of the  
' Crown, may for ever flourish. To which  
' his Royal Highness was pleas'd to Answer,  
' after

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after Thanks for their kind Expressions,  
 that he was very glad of this and all other  
 occasions to declare that he would ever  
 stand by the Church of *England* as now  
 established, and countenance the Members  
 of it, as having seen by experience that  
 they are the best Supporters of the Crown,  
 and that he would use his Endeavors  
 and Interest for preservation of the Kings  
 person, and the Government in the State,  
 and the Church of *England*, as now esta-  
 blished by Law.

Several other Addresses also which were  
 made to the King, had words in them con-  
 gratulating the Dukes return into *Eng-  
 land*. And when his Royal Highness came  
 with His Majesty to *London*; His Majesty  
 was on the 10th of *April* attended by the  
 Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and Court of  
 Aldermen; who having paid their Duty  
 to the King, they went to *St James's*, where  
 they waited upon his Royal Highness,  
 Congratulating his safe return into *England*,  
 and to that his Pallace.

Also His Royal Highness being Captain of  
 the Artillery Company, was invited and  
 Feasted by that Company in *London*, *Thurs-  
 day* in *Easter Week*.

One thing more ought not to be forgot, as well for the Dukes Honour, as the gratitude of the Bishops in *Scotland*; That is, a Letter Subscribed by seven Bishops there, and directed to the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, soon after the Dukes departure, and bears date at *Edinburgh*, *March* 9th 1682. Setting forth, ' That since his Royal Highness came into that Kingdom, they ( the said Bishops ) found their case much changed to the Better, and their Church and order sensibly releived and rescued, which next to the watchful providence of God, they can ascribe to nothing so much as to his Royal Highness gracious owning and vigilant protecting of them, who upon all occasions gave fresh instances of his eminent Zeal against the most unreasonable Schism, which by renting threatens the Subversion of their Church and Religion, and concerns himself as a Patron to them in all their publick and even personal Interests; That they did never propose to his Royal Highness any rational Expedient which might conduce to the relief or security of the Church, which he did not readily embrace and effectuate; That the Peace and tranquility of that Kingdom is the effect of his prudent and steady conduct.

of

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' of Affairs ; That the humours of the wicked  
 ' Phanaticks there, are much restrained from  
 ' Dangerous eruptions upon their apprehensions  
 ' of his vigilance and Justice ; And  
 ' that they desire the said Arch-Bishop of *Can-*  
 ' *terbury* to make their dutiful acknowledgements  
 ' to His Royal Highness for all His  
 ' Princely Favours to them, with assurance  
 ' of their most firm endeavors to serve him, &  
 ' of their most fervent Prayers for His  
 ' Temporal and Eternal Happiness. Sub-  
 scribed,

*Alex. St. And.*

*Arth. Glasguens.*

*Jo. Edinburgens.*

*Ja. Gallonidiens.*

*Andr. Dunkelden.*

*Geor. Erechin.*

*Ja. Dumblanen.*

About *Easter*, certain Persons ( to the  
 number of many Hundreds, as reported )  
 did design to meet at a publick Thanksgiv-  
 ing Sermon and Dinner, pretended, for  
 Gods wonderful Providence in delivering  
 and protecting His Majesties Person, the  
 Protestant Religion, and English Liberties  
 from the hellish and frequent attempts of  
 their Enemies the *Papists*, and Tickets of  
 Invitation



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Invitation to this purpose, were deliver'd abroad for a Meeting on *Friday* the 21st of *April*. Which Meeting was by special Order of His Majesty in Council *April* the 19th Prohibited and suppress'd, in regard the appointing of publick Fasts and Thanksgivings is a matter of State, belongs only to His Majesty by His Prerogative, and therefore such a Thanksgiving being appointed by the Subject, His Majesty lookt upon the same as an insolent Attempt in manifest derogation of His Right, and of dangerous Consequence.

On the 3d of *May*, His Royal Highness left the Court at *Windsor*, in order to His Journey into *Scotland*, from thence to fetch hether the Duchess, great with Child. He went by Sea in the *Glocester* Frigate, attended by several other Vessels: In which Voyage the Dukes Ship striking on the *Lemon-ore* Sands in *Yarmouth* Road, the Vessel was lost, with above 100 Men, but the Duke and several others of the greatest Quality went off timely into a Yawl attending, and arrived safely in *Scotland*: Where a little before had been an Insurrection or Tumult of Apprentices at *Edinburgh*, suppress'd by the Soldiers, not without Blood. About the same time another  
Tumult

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Tumult of Apprentices was begun at *Dublin*, but quickly suppress'd.

The ensuing *Easter Term* yeilded several passages of publick note in the *Kings Bench Court* at *Westminster*: The Earl of *Shaftesbury* had brought his Action of *Sca-mialum Magnatum* against one Mr. *Challdock*, a Citizen and Mercer in *Pater-Noster-Row*, for speaking some Words of the said Earl, importing him to be a Traytor, which Action being laid in *London*, and the Defendants Council shewing that there was no likelihood of a fair Tryal by a *London Jury*, by reason that the Earl was not only Free of the City, but also of the *Skinners Company*, of which Sheriff *Pilkinton* was Master, and that therefore the jury ought to arise out of some Neighbouring County; to which the Court inclined, and gave the Earl his choice of any County of *England*, but the Earl replying, 'That he had rather lay down his Action than admit it to be Tryed in any other County, in regard most of them had put *Abhorrences* upon him; which positive resolution of his did confirm the Lord Chief Justice in his Opinion of the Earls confiding in a *London Jury*, and therefore order'd that unless he would consent to Try it by a  
Country

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Country Jury, it should not be Tryed in *London*; whereupon the Earl discontinued his Action.

The like Rule was made soon after in the same Court between the said Earl and *Mr. Graham* Principal of *Cliffords* Inn, against whom his Lordship had brought an Action of Conspiracy, he having been appointed by the Kings Council to be Solicitor in the Indictment against the said Earl at the *Old-Baily*. The like Rule also in the *Exchequer* in *Slingsby Bethels* Case.

Also *Wilmore* the *Ignoramus* Foreman of *Collidges* Grand Jury, having convey'd away a young Boy and sent him to *Jamaica*, a Writ *de Homine replegiando* was brought against him, upon which Writ the Sheriffs of *London* making an insufficient Return, and obstinately refusing to return *Elongatus est*, which was the Return proper in this Case, they were both brought into the *Kings Bench* upon an Attachment, where they received a severe reproof from the Court, and were glad to submit; with assurance of better behaviour for the future. Hereupon *Elongatus est* being return'd, a *Capias* in *Withernam* issued out against *Wilmore*, to take him into Custody and detain him until he produces the Boy.

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Not

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Nor was this sufficient, but the said *Wilmore* was on the 23d of *May* Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar upon an Information exhibited by the Attorney General, for conveying away the said Boy being under the Age of 13, and unknown to his Parents; and upon a full Evidence of the foul Fact, he was found Guilty by a *Kentish* Jury, who never went from the Bar.

Really the *London* Jurys were at this time notorious to the whole Nation for partiality. The foresaid *Wilmore* had been Indicted in the City for the said Crime of Boy-stealing, but the Grand Jury there found the Bill *Ignoramus*. Also one *Harris* Tryed at *Guild-Hall*, for dispersing a most wicked Libel was, against a most apparent and home Evidence, and the Positive directions of the Court, found Not Guilty, for which finding the said Jury could give no other reason than their own Arbitrary Will. For such like Actions as these His Majesty was pleas'd to Order the Attorney-General to bring a *Quo Warranto* against the City of *London*; of which more hereafter.

On the 27th of *May*, The Duke, Dutchess and Lady *Anne* arrived at *Whitehall*, having been met there by the King and Queen

Queen, who came from *Windsor* that Morning, and were all entertain'd at Dinner that Day at my Lord *Arlingtons* at the end of *St. James's Park*. But the King return'd to *Windsor* that Night.

The next Day the King fell ill ( occasion'd as supposed by some Cold caught the Day before. ) of which indisposition He recover'd again upon breathing a Vein, in a few Days, to the great Joy of all His Loyal Subjects.

On *Tuesday* the 6th of *June*, Captain *Aynes*, the Pilot of the *Glocester* Frigate, late cast away when the Duke Sayl'd to *Scotland*, was Tryed before Special Commissioners of Seamen, and being found Guilty of that grievous loss, was Sentenced by the said Commissioners to perpetual Imprisonment, and accordingly was Committed to the *Marshalsea*. *Vid. Stat. 13. Car. 2 ch. 9. Art. 25.*

About this time it was that the Conventicles in *London*, began to be disturb'd in good earnest, and the *Statute* put in Execution against them. On the 20th of *June*, my Lord Mayor issued out his Orders to the Aldermen of all the Wards, to Command the Constables of every Ward to be up on *Sundays*, and assist those who should

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put the said Stat. in Execution against such as should resist, as it seems, some had the Confidence to do the *Sunday* before.

Against the 24th of *June*, (the Customary Day for Electing Sheriffs of *London* for the Year ensuing) my Lord Mayor Issued out his Summons to the several Companies to appear at *Guildhall*, on the said 24th Day of *June*, for the Confirmation of Mr. *Dudly North* (Whom his Lordship had chosen for one, according to Custom at the *Bridge-House Feast*) and for the choice of another Sheriff. At the Day appointed a mighty Concourse of People Assembled in *Guildhall*, before my Lord Mayor and Sheriffs sitting in the *Hustings*; there were two Parties appear'd in Competition, Mr. *North* and Mr. *Box* on the one Party, and Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dabon* on the other; but in their Polling (which was managed by the now Sheriffs, Mr. *Pilkinton* and Mr. *Shute*) it was observed that their Names were refused to be enter'd who Polled for the Confirmation of *North*, and Election of *Box*; and on the other side it was said that several Mens Names were enter'd who were not really present, or not duly intitled to Vote; whereupon my Lord Mayor Adjourn'd the Court by Proclamation

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clamation to 9 a Clock *June 27.* and departed out of the Hall, not without some abuses from the disaffected Party; notwithstanding which Adjournment the two Sheriffs continued to Poll on till Night. The next Day being *Sunday*, admitted of no business: But on *Munday* Morning my Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the two Sheriffs were sent for to appear before the King and Council, where the matter being fully examined, the two Sheriffs were sent to the *Tower*: The Warrant for their Commitment being Signed by 24 Privy Counsellors.

On *Tuesday* the 27th of *June*, the Common-Hall was again Adjourn'd over to *Wednesday* the 5th of *July*.

*Friday* the 30th of *June*, the two Sheriffs above-mention'd were brought by *Habers Carps* to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, where they were admitted to be Bail'd by four Gentlemen of considerable Estate, themselves in 2000 *l.* a piece, and the Bail each in 1000 *l.* At the same time they pleaded Not Guilty to an Information for a Tumultuous and Riotous Assembly in holding the Common Hall above-mention'd after it was Adjourn'd and the Assembly Discharged.

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The Sheriffs being thus at liberty, met at the Common Hall on the 5th of *July*, and notwithstanding that the Lord Mayor ( being Sick ) sent order by the Recorder to Adjourn the Hall to the 7th following, yet the Sheriffs and the multitude proceeded in the Election, and declar'd their Choice of *Papillon* and *Dubois* : On the 7th the Mayor and His Party met again at *Guildhall*, but some disputes arising concerning the last Adjournment, four Lawyers were sent for to the Court of Aldermen to argue the validity of the Thing, viz. Sir *George Jeffreys* and Mr. *Saunders* for the Mayor, and Mr. *Polexfin* & Mr. *Williams* on the other side; but coming to no Conclusion, the Court was Adjourn'd further to that Day Sennight, being the 14th of *July*.

On the 13th of *July*, The King was pleased to Issue out an Order of Council in these Words,

**H**Is Majesty having been Informed by the Lord Mayor and diverse of the Aldermen of London, that the Disorders and Riots arisen in the City upon the Day appointed for the Election of Sheriffs, have been chiefly occasion'd by the Proceedings of the  
Common



*Common Hall in an irregular way contrary to what hath been antiently accustomed; His Majesty by the advice of His Council hath thought fit for the better keeping of the Peace of the City, to direct and hereby to require the Lord Mayor to maintain and preserve intire the antient Customes of the City, and for the better doing thereof, to take effectual Order, that at the Common Hall to be held to morrow all Proceedings be begun anew, and carried on in the usual manner, as they ought to have been upon the 24th Day of June last.*

This was Read the next Day in the Common Hall, but opposed by the adverse Party with noise and Clamour, some crying out for the Stat. 16. Car. 1. ch. 10. to be Read, wherein there is a Clause declaratory, that the Privy Council have, no Authority to examine, determine or dispose of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods and Chattles of any of the Subjects of this Kingdom. But this being thought not pertinent to this purpose, they proceeded; my Lord Mayor declaring in the first place Mr. North duly Elected by him, and that he would Pole for the other Three, viz. Bax, Papillon, and Dubois, and accordingly caused Books to be fitted with

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three Columes only : In the mean time the Sheriffs ( with a *Salvo Jure* to their former Election of *Midsummer Day* ) went on apart, and Poled for four Heads. The next Day being *Saturday* the 25th, my Lord Mayor declar'd Mr. *Box* duly Elected by the Majority of Voices in his Books, and therefore *North* and *Box* to be Sheriffs for next Year. On the other Hand the Now Sheriffs declar'd *Papillon* and *Dubair* to have the Majority in their Books ; and so the Pole ended.

On the 27th of *July* the Court of Aldermen Assembled, not without some apprehensions of a Disturbance from the Factious : Two Companies were order'd to be up at the *Exchange* that Day, and the Lieutenantancy placed themselves in the Gallery before the Room where the Aldermen sat, to keep off the Rabble from pressing in ; A great number were gather'd into *Guild-Hall* for an Answer to a Petition, which they had formerly deliver'd to that Court, requiring that *Papillon* and *Dubair* should be call'd forth to give Bond to serve for the two Sheriffs of next Year. Some few of the chief of this Party being at last call'd in,  
my

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my Lord Mayor caused the following Paper to be Read to 'em, as his final Answer,

**G**entlemen, this Court hath Consider'd of your Petition, and will take care that such persons shall take the Office of Sheriffs upon them as are duly Elected, according to Law and the antient Customes of this City; and in this and all other things this Court will endeavor to maintain the Rights and Priviledges of the Chair and of the whole City; and wherein ye think that we do otherwise, the Law must Judge between us.

With this Answer, the Lord Mayor commanded them in the Kings name to depart; He also commanded Sheriff *Pilkinton* to go out and cause 'em to depart, which Mr. Sheriff could not disobey, tho he himself and all that party were dissatisfied with the Answer. And thus this matter rested at that time.

*Wednesday 9th of Aug.* the King, was pleased to send Sir *Lionel Jenkins* to fetch the Privy Seal from the Earl of *Anglesey*, which was accordingly deliver'd up. And in the beginning of *Michaelmas Term* following

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lowing disposed to the Marquis of *Hallifax*.

On the 15th day of *August* the Dutches of *York* was deliver'd at St. *James's* of a Daughter, which was on the 16th day Baptized by the Bishop of *London*, and named *Charlotte-Maria*. The God-father was the Duke of *Ormond*, the Countesses of *Clarendon*, and *Arundel* Godmothers. But the Infant dyed in less than 3 Months.

During this Long Vacation, Mr. *Box*, who had been chosen Sheriff to serve with Mr. *North*, did think fitting to sine, rather than take upon him the Office. Hereupon the Lord Mayor at a Common Hall held the 19th of *September*, proposed the Electing of another Sheriff in his place, which thô much opposed by the adverse party, crying, no *North*, no *North*, no Election, &c. Yet the Lord Mayor went on in the Election, and by the Majority of his party, *Peter Rich* Esq; a Lieutenant Collonel in *Southwark*, and twice a Burgess in Parliament for that Burrough, was chosen, and so declar'd; whereupon the Mayor dissolved the Court and returned to his House. Notwithstanding which, the two Sheriffs continued the Assembly, and put the question to their own party then remaining, (the other side being

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ing departed with the Mayor) whether they wou'd abide by their former choice of *Papillon*, and *Dubois*, or not; and thereupon, (notwithstanding that the Mayor sent 'em word the Court was dissolved, and requir'd 'em to depart) made a Pole, and then cast up their Books, and declared the said *Papillon*, and *Dubois* Sheriffs Elect. But the next Morning my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen waiting upon the King at *Whitehall*, gave a full account of the Proceedings. Whereupon the two Sheriffs were sent for to the Council, severely checkt, and told that they had been Guilty of a High Misdemeanor; and in fine dismiss'd upon good Bail to Answer to an Information for the same.

On the 28th of *September* in the morning, Mr. *Dudly North* and Mr. *Rich*, were according to Custom, sworn Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, before the Lord Mayor in the Hustings. At which time to prevent a Tumult a Company of the City-Train-Bands were drawn up in *Guild-Hall*. The 30th of *September*, the said Sheriffs were presented by the Recorder in the *Exchequer*, and Sworn there, the old Sheriffs giving up their Office at the same time.

But

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But on *Michaelmas* day, being the Customary time for Election of a Lord Mayor of *London*, the Faction Muste'd their utmost Strength against Sir *William Prichard*, the next in Course, setting up against him, not only *Gould*, but *Cornish*, who had been Sheriff but the year before; and at the first appearance *Gould* and *Cornish* had the Majority of Votes, till at last upon a long Scrutiny and a thorough examination into the Capacity of the Voters, it was found that a great number had appear'd for them, who were not legally intituled to Voices (no less as reported, than 60 of one Company viz. the Merchant Taylors) which kind of people being struck out of the Number, it appeared that Sir *William Prichard* had 2138 Votes, and *Gould* 2124. Whereupon on the 25th day of *October*, Sir *William* was by the Court of Aldermen declar'd at *Guild-Hall* Lord Mayor Elect, and the usual Ceremonies then and there perform'd to him as such, with mighty acclamations from all the Loyal party in *London*.

The 30th of *October* he was Sworn at *Westminster*; At which Solemnity some Factionous Companies refused to attend, as other years.

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On the 6th of *November* (the 5th happening on a Sunday) the Rabble were so unruly after the Bonfires, that they gather'd together in a great number, at least 1500. Crying a *Monmouth*, and knocking down such as they suspected, not to be of their own Gang; and committing many other riotous actions in *Chappell* and theseabouts, till dispersed by my Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, assisted by some of the Train-Bands, who took several of the Rioters, and committed them, some to *Newgate*, some to the *Counters*. This occasion'd a strict Order of Council *November 10th.* 'That no person whatsoever should presume to make any Bonfires, without special Order so to do by the Magistrates. Which Order being vigilantly observed by the Justices of *Middlesex*, and my Lord Mayor, who with the Sheriffs rid up and down the Streets of *London* all Friday Night the 17th of *November*, No Riotous Actions and Burning of the *Pope* was suffer'd that Night, as usual some years past.

Afterwards, at the Latter end of this *Mich. Term*, Mr. *Williams* and Mr. *Wallop* Counsellors at Law, moved in the Court of *Kings Bench* for a *Mandamus* to be directed to Sir *John More*, and the Aldermen of *London*,

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to Swear either *Gould* or *Cornish* into the Office of Mayor of *London*: but this Motion was lookt upon as ridiculous, and my Lord Chief Justice refused to give it the least Countenance, such a *Mandamus* in the Disjunctive being a thing never heard of, and absur'd in it self.

This Term also it was, That by publick Authority all the Weekly Intelligencies, which hetherto were publisht every Day but *Sunday*, were prohibited, and the Hawkers silenc'd.

On the 24th of *November* the great Cause was Tryed at the *Kings Bench* Bar between his Royal Highness and the late Sheriff *Pilkinton*, for these words spoken of the Plaintiff, viz. *He Fired the City, and is now come to cut our Throats*. This was the greatest *Scandalum Magnatum* that was, perhaps, ever Tryed; and the Words being proved by Sir *William Hooker* and Sir *Henry Tulse*, Aldermen of *London*, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and gave 100000 *l.* Damages.

On the last day of the Term *Pilkinton* render'd himself, in discharge of his Bail, a Prisoner in Execution; Into whose place of Alderman, was Elected Mr. Sheriff *North*.

On



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On *Wednesday* the 29th of *November*, Dy-  
ed at his House in *St James's Park* the Illust-  
rious Prince, *Rupert* Prince Palatine of the  
*Rhine*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, &c. in the 63d  
year of his Age. After whose Death His  
Majesty was pleased to confer the Consta-  
ble-ship of *Windsor-Castle* on the Right  
Honourable the Earl of *Arundel*.

On *Monday* the 18th of *December*, The  
Right Honorable *Henneage* Earl of *Notting-  
ham*, Lord high Chancellor of *England*, de-  
parted this Life: Into whose Office Succeed-  
ed Sir *Francis North*, then Lord Chief Justice  
of the *Common Pleas*, Sir *Francis Pemberton*,  
then Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*  
being removed to be Chief Justice in the  
*Common Pleas*, and Sir *Edmund Saunders* of  
the *Middle Temple*, made Lord Chief Justice  
of the *Kings Bench*.

On *St. Thomas's Day* the Election began  
for Common-Council Men in *London*, which  
went generally for the Royallists, and ac-  
cordingly at the first Common-Council that  
was held, it was caried by the Majority of  
Votes, ' That thanks should be return'd to  
' Sir *Jahn Moor* for his good Administraction  
' of the Office of Lord Mayor last year;  
' which was done accordingly.

Be-

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Before I conclude this 34th year of His Majesties Reign, I must observe that this year was remarkable for the coming of Two very Extraordinary Embassadors to our Sovereign, never known before in England. One was from the Emperour of *Fex* and *Morocco*, his name *Hamet Ben Hamet Ben Hadda Ottor*, a Man of great Eminency in his own Country, as report says: His business about settling a Peace with *Tangier*; much respected he was here, carest at Court, and at both the Universities, and he seemed to express no less esteem for our Nation. But at his return, upon what account I know not, he was reported to be received by his Master with disgrace. The other Embassador was from the King of *Bamham*, or *Surusam*, in the *East-Indies*; His business about the *East-India* Trade.

The end of this year was also remarkable for several new Titles of Honour, to which His Majesty was pleased to promote several Eminent persons, who had for their signal Loyalty deserved His Favour; viz.

1. The Duke of *Ormond*, Created a Duke of the Kingdom of *England*, but by his old Title of *Ormond*.

2. The

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2. The Marquis of Worcester Created Duke of Beaufort.

3. The Lord Norris Created Earl of Arundel.

4. The Vicount Camden Created Earl of Gainsborow.

5. Conniers Lord Darcy Created Earl of Holderness.

6. The Lord Windsor Created Earl of Plymouth.

7. The Lord Townsend Created Vicount Townsend of Raynham.

8. Sir Thomas Thinne Baronet Created Baron Thinne of Warminster and Vicount Weymouth.

9. Collonel George Legg Created Baron of Dartmouth.

10. The Lord Allington Created a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Baron of Wymandley.

11. Ralf Stawell Esq; Created Lord Stawell of Somerton.

Also Collonel Churchill was Created Lord Churchill of Aymouth in the Kingdom of Scotland.

On the 20th of January departed this Life, in Holland, Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, who had left this Kingdom some Months

M . before

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before, under the Imputation of Treasonable Machinations, and fled for the protection of those States, to whom he had formerly, when Lord Chancellor of England, applied the old Roman Threat, *Delenda est Carthago.*

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Anno 35. Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1683.

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**T**HE Horses of *England* are Famous on  
many Accounts, among others, for  
Racing: It was upon this Consideration  
that the *French King* invited into *France*  
several of our most Noted Racers, by ex-  
posing a Plate, or Prize, of 1000 Pistoles to  
be run for before him, in the Plain d' *Ackere*  
near *St Germain en lay*. And accordingly  
on the 25th of *Feb. 8. N.* the said Race was  
Run before the King, Queen, and Dauphin,  
by several of our prime Horses, where the  
Duke of *Monmouth's* Horse won: and was  
afterwards purchased by the said King. Also  
that King partly upon this account, was  
pleas'd at that time to countenance the Ho-

M 2

honourable

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nourable *Bernard Howard* Esq; a younger Brother of the Duke of *Norfolk*, so far as to allow him to come in his Coach within the *Louvre*, a Preheminence due only to the Princes of the Blood and some few others of highest quality in *France*.

In *March* ill news arrived from the *East Indies*, importing the loss of the great Town of *Bantham* to the *Dutch*; who under colour of assisting the Rebel Prince of *Bantham* against the King his Father, came with forces and seized upon the Town, turning out the English there, to the great Damage of our English Factory; who for a further weight to their sufferings, about the same time lost their Ship *Joanna*, cast away at Sea, outward bound, and in her above 1000000l.

On *Thursday* the 22th of *March*, happ'd a suddain Fire at *Newmarket*, about 8 in the Evening, which Consumed a great part of that Town; but by the Providence of God came not on that side of the Way, where the Kings Palace stood.

The *Monday* following, the King, Queen, Duke, and Dutchess Returned to *Whitehall*, where the Court continued till *Saturday* the 14th of *April*, on which Day His Majesty

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**Majesty and His Royal Court Departed to Windsor.**

On *Tuesday* the 24th of *April* happen'd one of the most famous and Extraordinary Exploits that was ever known in *London*. One *Broom*, Clark of Skinners Hall, and Coroner of *London*, having a *Latitat* out of the *Kings Bench* in an Action upon the Case at the Suit of Mr. *Papillon* and Mr. *Dubois*, against my Lord Mayor, Sheriff *North*, and several Loyal Aldermen, the said *Broom* acquainting them with the Writ, they all submitted to his Arrest, and went with him as Prisoners to Skinners Hall, and there remain'd under his Custody till one a Clock at Night: In the mean time 8 Companies of the Militia are rais'd by order of the Leutenancy, and are posted all that Night in several parts of the City, to prevent any Tumults which might happen on so new a thing as the Arrest and detainer of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*; a thing never heard of before, in the times of Peace. And it so happen'd that one *Fletcher* a Common Sergeant of the Poultry Counter, having an Action of Debt upon Bond of 400 l. against the said *Broom*, which Action had been enter'd the Week past, and *Broom* acquainted with it, who promised to give Bail; but

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the Serjeant finding that promise not perform'd, and perceiving him to act so Malapertly with the Chief Magistrates of the City, he makes no further delay but Arrests his person in *Skinner's Hall*, and carries him forthwith to the Counter. *Broom* being thus gone, and no body left in Charge of my Lord Mayor and his fellow Prisoners, they demanded if there was any about the House that had any orders to detain 'em any longer in that place, which being Answer'd in the Negative, they all departed peaceably to their several homes.

On *Tuesday* the 8th of *May* was Tried at *Guild-Hall* before my Lord Chief Justice *Saunders*, the Great Riot committed last *June* at the Election of Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*. And this was upon an Information exhibited in the *Crown Office* by Mr. Attorney-General, of which I made mention formerly. Upon a full Evidence, 14 persons were found Guilty, viz. The then Sheriffs *Pilkinton*, and *Shute*, The Lord *Gray* of *Wark*, Sir *Thomas Player*, *Cornish*, *Bethel*, *Jinks*, *Goodenough*, *Deagle*, *Jokel*, *Freeman*, *Wickham*, *Keys*, and *Swinnack*. On the Last Day but one of *Trinity-Term* they were all Fined severally, as follows, *Pilkinton*, 500 *l*. *Shute* 1000 Marks, *Cornish*, the same Summ, Lord



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Lord Gray, the same, Sir Thomas Player  
500 Marks, Bethel, 1000 Marks, Jinks,  
200 Marks, Deagle, 400 Marks, Freeman,  
800 Marks, Goodenough, 500 Marks, Keys,  
100 Marks, Wickham, 100 Marks, Swin-  
pack, 500 Marks, and Jekel, 200 Marks.

On the 19th of May, being the last Sa-  
turday in Easter Term, Sir Patience Ward, one  
of the Aldermen of London, was Tryed at  
the Kings Bench Bar, upon an Information  
of Perjury, for giving false Evidence upon  
Oath, in the Cause Tryed last Mic. Term,  
between the Duke, and Pilkinton. The  
Perjury was proved upon him by the Oaths  
of several Aldermen and other persons of  
great Credit, among which were two of  
the Jury that Tryed the said Cause between  
the Duke, and Pilkinton. Whereupon the  
said Sir Patience was Convicted and found  
Guilty by the Jury; but the Judgment  
of the Court was respited till next Term.

The better part of the City of London  
both for Number and Quality, appear'd a-  
bout this time very Loyal, and as an In-  
stance of their Good Affections, it was Re-  
solved at a Common-Council held at Guild-  
Hall, May, 22. ' That whereas Sir William  
' Pritchard Knight, Lord Mayor of this City,  
' was in a rude manner lately Arrested at the

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Suit, or in the name of Mr. *Papillon*, and Mr. *Dubois*, and whereas it hath been acknowledged by the said Mr. *Papillon*, and Mr. *Dubois*, that the Action upon which the said Arrest was, was prosecuted at the Instance of the Citizens of *London*, the Members of this Court to deliver themselves and the said Citizens from this untrue imputation, do declare that they were not privy or consenting to the said Action, or Arrest, and do disown and disapprove the same.

And not long after *Broom* the Coroner was by the Common-Council put out of that Office, and made incapable of enjoying any place of preferment in the City.

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Soon after, viz. on the 25th of May, was set up in one of the Niches of the Old Exchange, a Curious Statue of King Charles the First, with this Inscription underneath, cut in Marble,

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ

*Serenissimi ac Religiosissimi Principis*

*Caroli Primi*

*Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Regis*

*Fidei Defensoris*

*( Bis martyr in Corpore & in Effigie )*

*Impiis Rebellionum manibus ex hoc loco deturbata & confracta*

*A. D. MDCXLVIII.*

*Restituta & hic demum collocata*

*A. D. MDCLXXXIII*

Against the beginning of Trinity Term the Scaffolds in Westminster-Hall, after they had stood there and cumber'd the Hall for above Three Years, were by order from my Lord Chamberlain, taken down and removed.

On

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On *Wednesday* the 6th of *June*, was held a Common Council at *Guildhall* in *London*; where all the Treasonable and irregular Acts of that Court in the Times of Rebellion, were Repeal'd, and a Bill pass'd in the said Common Council for declaring and asserting the Antient Rights of the Chair; by which Bill my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen were restored to their negative Voice, which had been taken away by an Act in the late Rebellious Times, and never question'd before that. Also it was at this Common Council declar'd and Enacted, That my Lord Mayor has sufficient and lawful Power of Choosing one Sheriff. And accordingly my Lord Mayor did the next day declare his Choice at the *Bridge-House Feast*, by Drinking to Mr. Alderman *Daniel*, as one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the Year ensuing.

On the first *Tuesday* in *Trinity-Term*, Judgment was given in the Court of *Kings-Bench*, in the *Quo Warranto* brought last *Trinity-Term* against the City of *London*, of which I made mention in the last Year; The Pleadings were large on both sides. The chief Crimes on which this Writ was grounded were Two: For exacting Tolls in their Markets illegally, and for framing and Printing a scandalous

alous Petition, wherein they charged the King with obstructing the Justice of the Nation, by Proroguing the last Parliament. Whether these were sufficient Causes of seizing their Liberties was argued *pro* and *con* by the Solicitor General, and the Recorder, last *Hilary-Term*, and by the Attorney-General, and Mr. *Pollifin*, last Term, very largely and elaborately: And now (my Lord Chief Justice *saunders* being Sick and absent) Justice *Jones* having concisely Summed up all the Proceedings past, in a very pithy and solid Speech, gave Judgment, and declar'd it to be the unanimous opinion of that Court, *That the Liberties and Franchises of the City of London be seized into the Kings Hands*. After which he Declar'd by the Kings express Order, That Judgment should not be enter'd till His Majesties Pleasure be further known.

*Thursday* the 14th of June, was held a Common Cotncil in London, at which Court the following Petition was Order'd to be Presented to the King at *Windsor*; it was entituled the humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled, 'It acknowledged their hearty and unfeigned sorrow for the misgovern-  
'ment

'ment of that City of late Years, which  
 'occasion'd a *Quo Warranto* to be brought  
 'against them and Judgment therein, That  
 'they are deeply sensible and thankfully  
 'acknowledge the Kings great Favour in  
 'not requiring Judgment to be immediately  
 'enter'd thereon; In this distressed condi-  
 'tion, they humbly cast themselves at His  
 'Royal Feet imploring His Princely Com-  
 'passion and Grace, begging Pardon for all  
 'Offences, with most solemn promises and  
 'assurances of constant Loyalty and obedi-  
 'ence to His Majesty, His Heirs and Suc-  
 'cessors, and of a regular Administration of  
 'His Government in that City for the future;  
 'and humbly beg His Majesties Commands  
 'and directions. This Petition was carried  
 and Presented by the Lord Mayor, and se-  
 veral Loyal Aldermen and Citizens of *Lon-*  
*don* on *Munday* the 18th of *June*; After  
 which my Lord Keeper by the Kings Com-  
 mand Declar'd, 'That for the sakes of so  
 'many of the present Magistrates and other  
 'eminent Citizens in *London*, who are of un-  
 'doubted Loyalty and affection to His Maje-  
 'sties Service, His Majesty will shew the  
 'City all the Favour they can reasonably  
 'desire; In fine, That His Majesty requires  
 'their Submission to these Regulations;  
 'That

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‘That no Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Recorder,  
‘Common Serjeant, Town-Clerk, or Co-  
‘roner of *London*, or Steward of *Southwark*,  
‘shall be capable of or admitted to the ex-  
‘ercise of their respective Offices, before  
‘His Majesty shall have approved them un-  
‘der his own Sign manual; That His Maje-  
‘sties disapproving the Mayor twice, He may  
‘if he please nominate a Lord Mayor him-  
‘self; so also for Sheriffs: Nevertheless,  
‘the Election of these Officers may be ac-  
‘cording to the antient usage of the City,  
‘with some small Restrictions, then speci-  
‘fied.

On *Wednesday* the 20th of *June*, was held  
a Court of Common Council again at *Guild-  
Hall*; the Question being put whether they  
should assent and submit to His Majesties  
Order of Regulation, as above express, it  
was carried in the affirmative by the Majo-  
rity of 18 Voices. The *Year* being 104, and  
the *Days* 86.

Towards the end of this *Trinity-  
Term* was discover'd a Damnable Plot  
and Conspiracy, carried on by those who  
call themselves *True Protestants*. Mr. *West*  
of the *Temple* was first apprehended, exa-  
mined, and Committed. And His Maje-  
sties Proclamation Dated the 23 of *June*,  
came

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came out for the apprehension of others who had Conspired against the Lives of His Most Sacred Majesty and his Royal Highness, viz. Colonel John Rumsey, Richard Rumbold Maullster, Richard Nelthorpe Esq; Edward Wade Gent. Richard Goodenough Gent. Capt. Walcot; William Thompson, James Burton, and William Hunt; For the Discovery of any of which 100 l. was offer'd as a reward to the Discoverer. Also another Proclamation came out not long after, Dated the 28th of June, For the Apprehending of James Duke of Monmouth, Ford Lord Gray, Sir Thomas Armstrong Knight, and Robert Ferguson, who were also fled; For the Discovery of any of which 500 l. was offer'd as a reward to the Discoverer. The Crimes alledged in the said Proclamations are, For Traiteously Conspiring to Compass the Death and Destruction of the King, and His dearest Brother the Duke of York, to effect which they have held several Treasonable Consultations, to Levy Men, and to make an Insurrection in this Kingdom.

On the 2d of July, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, in a Body, waited on His Majesty in the Banqueting House, and Present-  
ed



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ed him with their Address of Congratulation, importing their thanks to Almighty God for bringing to Light this impious and execrable machination, designed for the destruction of His Majesties Royal Person, and of his dearest Brother James Duke of York, and for the Destruction of His Majesties best Subjects, and to involve this and the future Generation in Confusion, Blood and misery, carried on by Conventiclers and Atheistical Persons, &c. Which Address being Graciously received by His Majesty, they then Waited on His Royal Highness, and made their Complement to him on the same occasion. Soon after this, the Members of the *Middle-Temple* Address'd in the like manner, who thought themselves concern'd more than ordinary to shew their Loyalty, in regard some of the first Discover'd Conspirators did unhappily appear to be of that Society. After which almost innumerable Addresses on the same Subject flow'd from all parts of the Kingdom: At the same time also the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Princes Congratuled His Majesty in their Masters Names for His happy Delivery from the Designed Assassination. The King of France also Publish'd in His Dominions

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minions an Edict or Proclamation for the Apprehension of those Four mention'd in our Kings Proclamation of *June* the 28th, and proposed 500 Pistols for the Discovery of each.

On the 12th of *July* was Tryed at the *Old Bayly* the above mention'd Captain *Walcot*, for this horrid Conspiracy, and upon a full and clear Evidence was found Guilty of High Treason. The next Day the Lord *Russel*, eldest Son and Heir apparent to the Earl of *Bedford*, was Tryed for the same Treason, and upon a clear Evidence given by the Lord *Howard* of *Essex* and others, was found Guilty. The same Day also, *Horne* and *Rouse*, were Tryed and found Guilty of the same horrid Crime. All which received Sentence of Death the next day from the Recorder Sir *George Treby*, viz. the Lord *Russel* by himself, and *Walcot*, *Horne*, and *Rouse*, together; but the Judgment was the same, to be drawn, Hang'd, and Quarter'd. During the Tryal of the Lord *Russel*, 4 Companies of the Guards were drawn into *Smithfield*, and there posted all the Days, two Companies of the Trained Bands in *St Bartholmews* Hospital, and a Party of the Life Guard Waited at the Gates of the *Old Bayly*, attending upon the Lord *Howard*.

1702

In

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In the mean time, viz. on *Friday* the 29th of *July*, about 9 of the Clock in the Morning, a sad and desparate action was Committed on himself by one of these unhappy Conspirators. *Arthur* Earl of *Essex* being a Prisoner in the *Tower* on the account of this execrable Treason, was so far transported by the Devils Temptations as to despair of all mercy, and during a short absence of them that attended, to Murder himself, by Cutting his own Throat with a Raisour.

On *Friday* the 20th of *July*, Three of the foresaid Traytors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Walcot*, *Hone*, and *Rouse*, according to the Common Judgment in Treason; Drawn, Hang'd, and quartered. But the *Lord Russell*, by reason of his noble Birth, had the favour from the King to have the Common Judgment mitigated (tho he was against such mitigation (as is reported) in the case of the late *Vicount Stafford*.) and was on the day following, viz. *Saturday* the 21th of *July*, Beheaded in *Lincolns-In Fields*. For which purpose a Scaffold was erected that Morning on that side of the Fields next to the Arch going into *Duke Street*, in the middle between the said Arch and the corner turning

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into *Queen-street*; 10 Companies of the Guards and a Troop of Horse were drawn up in the Fields at that time, to secure the Peace against so vast a Concourse of People as appeared there on that occasion. The Lord *Russel* was Beheaded by three strokes of the Executioner, at half an hour after 10 in the morning.

On the same Day, the 21th of *July*, was assembled a Convocation of the University of *Oxford*, in their Convocation House there; at which in a Solemn and formal manner they Condemn'd 27 Propositions, as false, seditious, and impious, and most of them Heretical and Blasphemous, infamous to Christian Religion, and destructive of all Government, both in Church and State: Which wicked Propositions were Collected out of several modern Authors, namely, *Euchanan, Milton, Hobs, Goodwin, Baxter, Julian, Protestant Reconciler, &c.* Which said Books were at the same time Ordered to be Burnt, and were Burnt in the Court of the Schools of the said University.

On *Saturday* the 28th of *July*, being *St. Anns*, Day, about 10 in the Evening, The Lady *Ann* second Daughter to his Royal Highness, was Married to Prince *George*, Brother to the King of *Danemark*. Which Prince

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Prince arrived at *Whitehall*, the *Thursday* fennight before. The Ceremony of the Marriage was performed by the Bishop of *London*; in the Presence of the King, Queen, Duke, and Dutchess, with most of the Great Personages of the Court. All That Night, and the next, the Bells Proclaimed the Publick Joy. And presently after they received the Congratulations of all the Embassadors and Publick Ministers in Town. The like also from the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in their Scarlet.

Soon after which was publisht His Majesties Declaration to all his loving Subjects, dated the 28th of *July*, whereby was set forth a short Narration of the Treasonable Conspiracy, as it hath been lately discovered by undoubted proof and the Confession of divers of the Accomplices, for which happy discovery His Majesty appointed by the said Declaration a Solemn day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be celebrated throughout the Kingdom, on *Sunday* the 9th day of *September* next: and that the said Declaration be publickly read in all Churches, as well on *Sunday* the 2d Day of *September*, as on the Day of Thanksgiving aforesaid. The same Day of Thank-

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giving

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giving was also appointed to be observed in Scotland.

On Tuesday the 7th of August, Prince George was design'd to be Install'd Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, at Windsor; but the Ceremony was put off to a further day; and on the First of Jun following he was elected into the Order at Whitehall.

Saturday the 25th of August, the Duchess of York, and Princess, visited Bartholomew Fair, attended by the Earl of Clarendon, with several other Lords and Ladies of the Court: not in State, but partly *Incognito*.

The Day for Election of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, which of Course is on the 24th Day of June, was this year adjourn'd to the 5th Day of September, on which Day the Livery Men of the City being Assembled at Guild-Hall, they confirm'd my Lord Mayors choice of Peter Daniel Esq; and chose, to serve with him, Francis Dashwood Esq; Sheriffs for the year ensuing. At the same time Mr. Deputy Aldworth was chosen into the Office of Chamberlain of the City of London in the Room of Sir Thomas Playes, removed. All which, with the other Elections of Bridgmastres, and Ale-Cupner, was perform'd with the ancient gravity and Moderation, and not at all

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all with such Riotous and Factionous heats and animosities as of late years.

The 9th of *September* was Solemnized, according as it had been appointed, with Thanksgiving in all Churches, for Gods Gracious preservation of His Majesty and his Royal Brother from the late cursed Conspiracy of those that call themselves *True Protestants*. Nor were those of the Communion of the Church of *Rome* unmindful of this deliverance, but did also concur with His Majesties Protestant Subjects in expressing their Loyal Joy on the same occasion, and on the same 9th of *September* did Celebrate in all their publick Chappels at *London* an extraordinary Service on this account.

In this Month the right Honourable Sir *Francis North*, Lord Keeper, was Created a Baron of this Kingdom by the Title of *Lord Guilford*.

On *Michaelmas* Day, the usual time for the Election of a new Lord Mayor, the Choice was Adjourn'd over for six Days longer; but before that Day came, the King being displeased at the Delays of the City in not Signing the Particulars by their Common Council formerly yielded, relating to their Charter, caused the Attorney-General to enter Judgment of Seizure in the *Quo Warranto*, which was done on *Thursday Oct.*

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over the 4th; and thereupon His Majesty gave Sir *William Prichard* His Commission to Execute the Office of Lord Mayor of *London*, during pleasure; so also to the two new Sheriffs, Mr. *Daniel*, and Mr. *Dashwood*, all which were Sworn with the usual Oaths. At the same time Mr. *Jenner* of the Inner Temple was Knighted by the name of Sir *Thomas Jenner*, and made the Kings Recorder of *London*, in the Room of Sir *George Treby*, displaced.

About the same time it was that the Eminently Loyal Sir *George Jeoffreys* was made Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench* in the place of Sir *Ed. Saunders*, who dyed last Term; And in the *Common Pleas* Sir *Francis Pemberton* being put out, Sir *Thomas Jones* was made Lord Chief Justice there, in his Room. And Sir *Francis Pemberton* practized at the *Common Pleas* Bar as a Serjeant in the following Term.

On Sunday the 7th of *October*, my Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs appear'd at *Guild-Hall* Chappel, as usually, in their Gowns and Chains; but none of the Aldermen in their Gowns and Chains, but several of the Loyal Aldermen attended in their ordinary habits, 16 of them being made Justices of the Peace by the Kings new Commission, in which 8 Factionous Aldermen were left



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left out, *viz.* *Allin, Frederick, Laurence, Clayton, Ward, Shorter, Gold, and Cornish.* But on *Saturday* the 13th of *October*, The King sent a new Commission to the City, empowering the abovesaid 16 Loyal Aldermen, together with 8 new Aldermen, *viz.* *Sir Benjamin Newland, Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Sir John Buckworth, Samuel Dashwood,* ( one of the present Sheriffs ) *Charles Duncomb, Jacob Lucy, Peter Palavazine, and Benjamin Thoregood,* to act as Aldermen in their several Wards in the said Commission mention'd. And accordingly several of them attended on my Lord Mayor the Day following at *Guild-Hall* Chappel, after the usual form and manner in Gowns and Chains, and the next Week assembled in a Court of Aldermen, as formerly.

On *saturday* the 27th of *October*, *Aaron Smith*, who had given scandalous Instructions to *Colledge* at his Tryal at *Oxford*, and had also behaved himself insolently at the said Tryal, and who had been since Tryed upon an Information for the same, and found Guilty, was now brought to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, and received Judgment for his said offence, *viz.* 500 *l.* Fine, to Stand in the Pillory the *Tuesday* following at *Westminster*, and at the *Old Exchange*

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the next *Tuesday* after; to be bound to his good Behaviour for one Year; and Imprisonment till this be performed.

*Monday* the 29th of *October*, being the next Day after *Simon and Jude*, is the annual Solemnity of Swearing the Lord Mayor of *London*, in the *Exchequer*. And accordingly this Year His Majesty having appointed Sir *Henry Tulse* by His Commission to execute that Office during His Pleasure, he was after the usual manner attended to *Westminster* by the Companies, did the usual Ceremonies in *Westminster-Hall*, made the usual Cavalcade in *London*, but without Pageants, and Dined at *Grocers-Hall*, the other Companies Dining at their several Halls as in former Years.

On the 5th of *November*, several Tumults and Riotous Actions being Committed by the Rabble in and about *London*; especially upon the *Sieur Citters*, Ambassador from the *United Provinces*, by assaulting his Coach and throwing into it several Squibs, Stones and Firebrands, whereby his Lady, who was then with him, was dangerously wounded; and Complaint hereof being made to the King in Council on the 7th of *November*, His Majesty was pleas'd to order for the future. 'That no Person  
for

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of Persons whatsoever do presume to throw any Squibs or other Fireworks in the Streets of *London*, or *Westminster*, or other place within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, nor assemble together for the making of Bonfires: And the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Justices of Peace in their respective Limits, are required to take due care for the Performance of the said Order of Council.

In this *Michaelmas-Term*, Mrs. *Catier*, who had formerly stood in the Pillory, and been Fined 1000*l.* for which she had lain a Prisoner in *Newgate* for several Years, was now Bail'd out, upon a Writ of Error which she had brought to reverse all the Proceedings.

On the 22d of *November*, this *Michaelmas-Term*, *Algernon Sidney Esq;* (who had been arraign'd for High Treason on the 7th Instant) was Tryed for the same, and found Guilty at the *Kings-Bench Bar*; and on the 26th, being the *Monday* following, he was brought to the said Bar and received Sentence of Death as usual in the Cases of High Treason, and was beheaded at *Tower-Hill* on the 7th of *December* following.

On *Saturday* the 24th of *November*, The Duke of *Monmouth* came in voluntarily about

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about 5 at Night, and surrender'd himself to Mr. Secretary *Jenkins*, having before writ a very Submissive Letter to His Majesty, entirely resigning himself to His Majesties disposal. Hereupon His Majesty and his Royal Highness went down to the Secretaries Office, where the Duke of *Monmouth* was, who shew'd himself very sensible of his Crime in the late Conspiracy, making a full Declaration of it; and having shew'd an extraordinary Penitence for the same, and made a particular Submission to his Royal Highness for his misbehavior to him, His Majesty and his Royal Highness received so much satisfaction, that upon his Royal Highness's desire and Mediation, His Majesty was pleased to Pardon the said Duke, and order the Attorney-General to stop further Proceedings against him.

On the last Day of *Michaelmas Term*, six Prisoners then in the *Tower* for High Treason, were Bail'd, viz. the Lord *Gerard Brandon*, Mr. *Booth*, Mr. *Trenchard*, Mr. *Hamden Jun.* Mr. *Charleton*, and Major *Wildman*, all which being accused for Conspirators in the late detestable *Plot*, and but one Witness against them, they were Bail'd out in 2000 *l* apiece, and 1000 *l* their Sureties, except Mr. *Hamden*, against whom

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whom there being a Bill of Indictment for High Misdemeanors, he was bound in 10000 *l.* himself, and 5000 *l.* his Sureties.

On *Thursday* the 6th of *December*, one *Johnson*, a Cracktbrained Fellow, met the King as he was walking in *St. James Park*, and laying his Hand on his Sword, told His Majesty he had wrong'd him, and demanded satisfaction; but being seiz'd by the Guards, and appearing to be Distracted, upon Examination, he was tied Neck and Heels together for a while at the Guard Stables, and let go again.

On *Friday* the 7th of *December*, the Duke of *Monmouth* being fallen again into the Kings displeasure for refusing to Sign what he had confest upon his coming in, was Banisht the Court and expell'd the Royal Presence. This was on the same Day that *Sidney* was beheaded on the *Tower-Hill*.

*Friday*, the 4th of *January*, the Lord *Peters* who had lain a long time a Prisoner in the *Tower* on the account of *Oates's Plot*, without being brought to his Tryal, departed this Life in his said Confinement. A little before his departure the said Lord sent to the King a Letter, wherein he disown'd in his last Words, and upon his Salvation,  
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the matters which he stood accused of

About the middle of *December* this Year began a very eminent and extraordinary Frost, it lasted without any considerable Intermission till the 5th of *February*, during which time the *Thames* was Frozen over with a solid and Contiguous Ice in all places above the Bridge, Boats built thereon, with Thousands of People continually walking over, and Sliding; I my self walkt over at the *Temple*, and so all along the Channel to *Westminster Stairs* on the 9th of *January*: Also on or about the same Day Coaches went over at *Somerset House*, and at the *Temple*. In the Extremity of this Weather, the King granted His Letters Mandatory, Dated the 4th of *January*, to the Bishop of *London*, to make a Collection in all Parishes in *London* and the Suburbs of the same, for the relief of the Poor, encouraging His Subjects to such a needful Charity by his own Example, having order'd large Sums of Money to be Issued out of His Treasury for that purpose, which Letters were Read in all Churches the two following *Sundays*, and Collections made accordingly. On the 22d of *January*, being the First Day of *Hilary Term*, the Lawyers went over the Ice from  
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the Temple to Westminster-Hall, and back again, as familiarly as on the Land, some walkt on Foot, and some went in Coaches which carried People from the Temple Stairs to Westminster for the same fare as by Land, and plied between those two places ( though not in so great Numbers ) as the Watermen do in Summer. Abundance of Booths were erected Cross between the Temple and St. Dunstons, in which place an absolute Fair was held, for above a Fortnight, of almost all sorts of Trades, and Printing Presses erected both for Letters and Pictures ; a Bull Baited, a Fox Hunted, and a whole Ox Roasted on the Ice over against White-hall. Nor was this Frost thus Wonderful only above the Bridge, but Booths were erected, and People past over on the Ice, frequently in diverse places, below the Bridge. And the Sea it self frozen for diverse Miles from the Shore, on the Coasts of England, France, and especially Holland ; Inso much that for above a Fortnight no Packet Boat or any other Vessel of Intelligence, could either come out of those parts or go from hence.

This ends this Year, a Year of Extraordinary note in England, for the happy Discovery of a Hellish Conspiracy against the  
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Lives of his Sacred Majesty, and Royal Highness, and against the Antient Government of this Kingdom both in Church and State, a Conspiracy contrived and carried on by Protestant Dissenters, inveterate Calvinists, and old Common-wealths-men.

Nor was this Year less remarkable abroad, partly for the Death of *Anna Teresa* Queen of *France*, and *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*; but above all for the formidable and Bloody Descent of the Turks, into *Hungary*, Invited thither by Count *Tekeley*, a Protestant Rebel against the Emperor. The Matru-metan Army consisting of 150000 fighting Men, Horse and Foot, came before *Vienna* on the 9th of *July*, Commanded by the Grand *Visier* in Person. The Emperor had retired two Days before, and left the City under the Command of Count *Staremberg*, who defended it bravely, notwithstanding all the Bloody Assaults and utmost endeavors of the Enemy, till on the 22 of *September*, the Seige was rais'd, in the highth of the Defendants Extremity, by the coming of the King of *Poland*; who having joyn'd with the Imperial Forces, Commanded by the Duke of *Lorrain*, not only beat off and routed the Turkish Army, with vast Slaughter and no less Booty, but pursuing his Blow



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Blow, took from them the Fort of *Barkan*, and the City of *Gran* ( formerly call'd *Strigonium* ) after it had been posselt by the Turks 78 Years. Which City had been formerly, before it was lost by the Christians, the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*. To the Glory of the English Nation, some of our Country Men were present at the Siege of *Vienna*, in defence of which they Signaliz'd their Valour. In particular the Lord *Landsdown*, Eldest Son of the Earl of *Bath*, whom for his extraordinary merits the Emperor created a Count of the Sacred Empire: An Honour which the Ancestors of the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* had formerly attain'd in the defence of *Strigonium*.

One thing more, renders, this Year remarkable, which was partly Domestick and Partly Foraign. *Tangier* in *Africa*, being posselt by the *Portugals*, came to the Crown of *England* with our now Queen *Catherine*, and having cost our King since he had it, vast Sums of Mony in defending it against the Moors, and also in making the greatest part of a Mole there, which not being found so feasible, as expected, the Charges very great and certain, the Expectation of any advantage from thence very uncertain; His Majesty was pleas'd about

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about the end of this last Summer to commission my Lord *Dartmouth*, attended with about 20 Sail of Ships, to go and utterly to demolish the said Town, Castle, and Mole at *Tangier*, to choke up the Haven, and to bring off the Ordinance, and *English* Inhabitants to *England*, sending the Foraigners to their severall Countries, but first compounding with every Man for his Ground, Estate, and Property in their severall Houses; all which was accordingly done in about six Months time.

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Anno 36 Car. 2.

Anno Dom. 1684.

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**I** Begin my Historical Collections this Year with an Occurrence of Extraordinary Note, viz. the Bayling the Lords in the Tower, which, tho' often moved for, yet could never be obtain'd till now. The Earl of *Dumfries* Cause was argued this *Hilary Term*; and on the last Day of the Term, being *February* the 12th, the Judges in the *Kings Bench* did severally give their Opinions and their Reasons for the same, concluding all in one Judgment, That his Lordship ought to be Bail'd, and accordingly Bail was taken.

His Bail were { The Duke of *Somerset*.  
The Duke of *Albemarle*.  
The Earl of *Oxford*.  
The Earl of *Chesterfield*.

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The other Lords being within the same Reason, were admitted to the same Advantage; as also the Earl of Tyrone, who had lain Prisoner in the Gate-House, about the same space of time with those in the Tower. Their several Bail were

	}	The Duke of Norfolk.
For the Earl of		The Duke of Beaufort.
<i>Powis</i>		The Earl of Pembroke.
		The Earl of Peterborough.

	}	The Earl of Dorset.
For the Lord		The Earl of Scarishead.
<i>Arundal of</i>		The Earl of Bath.
<i>Warder</i>		The Earl of Glarendon.

	}	The Earl of Aylesbury.
For the Lord		The Earl of Westmerland.
<i>Bellasis</i>		The L. Vicount Falconbridge.
		Sir John Talbot.

	}	The Earl of Roscommon.
For the Earb		The Earl of Mount-Alexander.
of Tyrone		The Earl of Carlingford.
		The Lord Annesley.

The

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The Principal Lords were Bound in a Recognizance of 10000<sup>l</sup> each, and their several Bail in 5000<sup>l</sup> each, upon Condition that the abovementioned principal Lords do appear in the House of Lords the next Session of Parliament, and not depart without leave of that Court.

On the same Day Mr. John Hamden received Judgment. He had been accused and Committed for High Treason in the late accursed Conspiracy, but in regard, there wanted the Circumstance of Two Witnesses against him, which is necessary in all Cases of that nature, he was Indicted and Tried in the Kings Bench Court, this Term, and found Guilty of a High Treason and Misdemeanor in Conspiring to Levvy War, &c. and now his Judgment was that he should pay 10000<sup>l</sup> for a Fine to the King, and find Sureties for his good Behavior during Life, and to be Committed till this be paid and done.

The Lord Brandon, Mr. Booth, Major Wildman, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Frenchard, and some others who had been accused for being in the said Conspiracy, and had been since admitted to Bail, were on this last Day of Hilary Term, absolutely discharged.

It is observable in relation to the late great

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Frost, That the extremity of that Weather had made such a Mortality and Sicknels (as I may call it) among Fish, not only of fresh Rivers and Ponds; but even at Sea, that abundance of Fish of almost all sorts were observed to dye of themselves, and float to Shore; upon which account several Physicians of the Roman Catholick Religion, having consider'd of the eating of Fish, they agreed that it must needs be unwholesome; whereupon a general dispensation was granted by the Ecclesiasticks of that Party, to all Roman Catholicks for the eating of Flesh three Days in the Week, viz. *Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays*, all the Lent this Year: A thing not known before.

Acts of Hostility being fiercely pursued this Spring between the French and Spaniards both by Sea and Land, His Majesty of Great Britain being concern'd on neither side, but at Amity with both, was pleas'd to Command by His Proclamation Dated at *Newmarket, March the 12th*, That the Peace should be kept inviolably on both sides, in all Roads, Creeks, and Ports of His Dominions, and that all His Commanders and Officers should oppose themselves against any that should assault any of the

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the Ships of His Allies in any His Roads, Creeks, or Places under His Protection, &c.

On the 14th of April, Sir *Boothby* Jenkins obtain'd leave of His Majesty to surrender his place of Secretary of State, and *Sidney Godolphin* Esq; (now Lord *Godolphin*) was Sworn Secretary.

On the 21st of April, *James Holloway* Merchant being out-law'd in Treason, having been indicted for the late Conspiracy and fled, was brought to the *Kings Bench Bar*; where the Attorney-General declared to the Court, and the Court to him, That if he thought he could make himself appear Not Guilty, the King would wave his Attainder by Outlawry, and he might stand a Tryal by a Jury: But he Declar'd That he could not undertake to make himself appear Not Guilty, for he had confess'd his Guilt to the King: Whereupon a Rule of Court was made for his Execution on the 30th of the present April, on which Day he was accordingly Executed.

On Saturday the 10th of May, *Titus Oates* was arrested at the *Amsterdam Coffee House*, in an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* at the Suit of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, for calling the said Duke Traytor, and other abominable Language.

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He was carried to *Woodstreet Counter*, where he lay two Days; and was then removed by *Habeas Corpus* to the *Kings Bench Prison*. The next Term he let Judgment go by default, and on the last Day of the Term a Writ of Enquiry of Damages was Executed at the *Kings Bench Bar*, where the Jury upon hearing the Evidence gave 100000*l* Damages.

About the beginning of *May*, the King was pleased to revoke and determine the Commission (formerly granted to several Commissioners) for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and to commit those Affairs to the Care of His Royal Highness.

Also in this Month of *May*, a Noble and most Elaborate Statue of his Now Majesty, in gray Marble, was erected on a Curious Pedestal of the same, in the very middle, or Center, of the *Old-Exchange*, The Garb and Habit was that of a Roman *Caesar*, The Workman that Cut it was *Mr. Grinlin Gibbons*, the most Famous Statuary that *England* ever produced, and equal, if not Superiour to the best of *Europe* in this Age. This was performed at the charge of the *Hamborough Company*, and Cost 500*l*.

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The Inscription on the Pedestal is,

*Carolo II Casari Britannico,  
Patriæ Patri,  
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,  
Generis humani Delicijs,  
Utriusq; fortune Victori,  
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,  
Maris Domino & Vindici,  
Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ  
Quæ per C C C C jam prope Annos  
Regia Benignitate floret.  
Fidei intemerata Grati tudinis Æternæ  
Hoc Testimonium  
Venerabunda posuit.  
Anno Sal. Humanæ  
MDCLXXXIV*

On the 28th of May, His Majesty was pleased to declair in Council at Hampton Court, That he thought it fit, and for His Service, that his Royal Highness should be present at the Meetings of the Council.

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And accordingly the Duke Sate that Day, and continued so to do.

On *Wednesday* the 11th of *June*, Sir *Thomas Armstrong* was brought to *London*, and committed to *Newgate* in order to his Execution, being Outlawd in High Treason. He had been taken at *Leyden* in *Holland*, by Order of the States there, and immediately brought to *Rotterdam*, and Shipt away for *England*. There needed no Tryal of him, in regard he fled and was Outlawd, and did not yield himself within a year, so as to have any benefit of the Stat. 5. E. 6. 11. Wherefore he was Executed at *Tyburn* on the 20th of *June*, being a *Friday*; the same Day of the same Month, and the same Day of the Week, on which the five Jesuits were Executed in the same manner at the same place just five years before: His head was set up on *Westminster-Hall* between those of *Cromwell*, and *Bradshaw*; one of his Quarters upon *Temple Bar*, two others at *Aldersgate*, and *Algate*, and the 4th was said to be sent down to *Stafford*, for which Town he had been a Burgess in Parliament.

On *Thursday* the 26th of *June*, His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, being Captain of the Artillery Company of *London*, did them the Honour to march in their Head through  
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the City to the Artillery Ground, and there Lead'em up in Person, with mighty Joy and Acclamations.

On the 5th of *July*, the City of *Durham*, surrender'd their Charter into the Hands of their Prince, the Bishop of *Durham*, soon after which surrender He granted them a new one, reserving to himself the Confirmation of their Mayor, Aldermen, and Chief Officers, in like manner as the King had done before in other parts of this Kingdom, Most Corporations having surrenderd and renew'd, about this time.

On the first of *October* was made a Review or Muster of His Majesties Land Forces on *Putney Heath*; a most Gallant Military appearance. The Horse that Day consisted of the Three Troops of Guards, and of their Three of Granadiers, of the Earl of *Oxford's* Regiment of Horse Guards, and the Lord *Churchill's* Regiment of Dragoons. The Foot were Two Batalions form'd from the *Royal* Regiment of Guards and their Granadiers; One Batalion from the *Coldstream* Regiment of Guards and Granadiers; One Batalion from the Earl of *Dunbarton's* Regiment and their Granadiers, and One from the *Admiral* Regiment. The total of Horse and Foot which then Rendavouz'd were  
above

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above 4000 advantageously Trained and well clad Men. All being that Day, commanded by the Earl of *Craven*. At which Review both their Majesties, and Royal Highnesses, were present with great satisfaction.

About this time His Majesty was pleas'd to Dissolve the Commission formerly granted, in the year 1681, to certain Commissioners to dispose of Ecclesiastical Preferments, belonging to the Crown: So that the said Preferments are now again in His Majesties immediate disposal.

*Sir William Prichard* the late Loyal Lord Mayor of *London*, having this Summer brought His Action upon the Case against *Mr. Papillon*, for causing him to be Arrested in the time of his Mayeralty, without any legal cause of Action (of which I made mention in the last year) the cause was Tryed before my Lord Chief Justice *Jess* by *Nisi Prius* at *Guild-Hall*, on the 6th of *Nov.* And upon a full hearing of the Evidence, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, and gave him 10000 *l.* Damages.

Other matters of Publick Concern were transacted this *Micha.masse Term.* Several Factionous persons were convicted and Sentenced for Speaking Scandalous and Seditious Words of the Government; In particular *Elias Best* (commonly call'd the

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*Protestant Hop-Merchant* ) was fined 1000*l.* to stand thrice in the Pillory, and good Behaviour during Life: *Dalby*, and *Nicholson*, two of *Oates's* Men, for the like: and one *Mr. Butler* of *Northamptonshire* convicted upon an Information for presenting and Reading to the Knights of the Shire chosen for that County, at the last Election, a Seditious Paper of Address to them, from some factious persons, for which he was fined 500 Marks, and good behaviour during Life. And to shew What matters are too frequently transacted in Conventicles, one *Thomas Roswell* a Conventicle Preacher at *Redriff* was this Term Tryed and convicted of High Treason, in speaking certain very foul and Treasonable Words on the 14th of *September* last, in his Preachment at his said Conventicle; but some questions arising in Relation to the form of his Indictment, which being argued by Council on both sides, the Court took time to advise of their Judgment till next Term, and before that arrived, the said *Roswell* obtained His Majesties Gracious Pardon. But as if this was not sufficient to shew the ill Principles of the Dissenting Party, about the same time news arrived at *London*, of the most Barbarous Act in *Scotland* that has been heard of

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off in many Years. Some desperate Rebels there, had in the Night time affixed a most Villanous and Trayterous Paper on several Crosses and Church Doors in that Country, and therein declared War against the King (under the name of *Charles Stuart*) and publisht their Resolutions to kill and destroy all those that serve and adhere to Him; in pursuance whereof they came on the 19th of *November* at Night (being about 36 Footmen and 16 Horsemen) to an Inn, called *Swine-Abby*, 13 Miles from *Edinborough*, and there Barberously Murder'd two Gentlemen of His Majesties Horse Guards, in their Beds, cutting and mangling their Bodies, and carrying away with them several Pieces of their Flesh.

Also this *Michaellmas* Term, on the 13th of *November*, *Titus Oates* was in the *Kings Bench* Court indicted for Perjury, in Relation to *Ireland's* being in *London* at that time the said *Oates* Swore to, at his Tryal; to which Indictment he pleading Not Guilty, the Tryal was appointed to be next Term. After this at the Sessions in the *Old Bayly*, *December*, 12th he was again Indicted upon an other Indictment of Perjury, in Relation to his being Present at the supposed Consult of the Jesuits at the *White-Horse Tavern*, and upon  
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Not Guilty pleaded, this also was appointed to be Tryed in the *Kings Bench* Court next Term: And the Indictment was removed thither.

The Roads being this Winter extremely infested with Robbers, His Majesty was pleased, on the 19th of *December*, to Order in Council, and declare His pleasure for redress, That all His Officers of Justice and other His loving Subjects do use their utmost Diligence and Endeavor for the apprehending all Robbers and Highway Men; And for the Encouragement of such as shall apprehend any such Offender, it was further Order'd, That such Person or Persons, who shall at any time from the present, till the 19th of *December*, 1685, and after that day, till His Majesty shall please to recall this Order, either by Proclamation or His Order in Council, apprehend any Robber or Highway Man, and cause him to be brought into Custody, shall within 15 days after his Conviction have a Reward of 10*l* for every such Offender so apprehended and Convicted; And all Sheriffs of the Respective Counties where such Conviction shall be had, are by the said Order required, upon the Certificate of the Judge, or Two or more Justices

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of the Peace, before whom such persons shall be convicted of such Apprehension, and Conviction, to pay unto the Person or Persons who shall apprehend such Offenders, the Reward aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, out of His Majesties Monies received by such Sheriff or Sheriffs in that County where such Conviction shall be, which shall be allow'd unto him or them upon his or their accounts in the *Exchequer*: And all Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Baylies, and other Officers and persons whatsoever, were required to take notice of the said Order, and to be aiding and assisting in all things tending to the Execution of the same, as they tender His Majesties displeasure, and upon pain of being Proceeded against as Contemners of His Majesties Royal Authority.

This Christmas the restless and implacable Spirit of the Dissenters, appeared again, by dispersing in several Places in and about *London*, a most Wicked, False, and Treasonous Libel, relating to the Death of the Late Earl of *Essex*; and upon strict search and enquiry after the Author, One *Fleby Dawvers*, Commonly call'd Colonel *Dawvers*, late of *Newington* in *Middlesex*, appear'd



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to be the man; but being upon the Discovery, fled, His Majesty was pleased on the 4th of Jan. to command publick Notice to be given, 'That whereas the said *Henry Danvers* stands accused upon Oath of several Treasonable and Dangerous Practices, and is fled from Justice, Whoever shall apprehend the said *Henry*, and cause him to be delivered into safe Custody, that he may be proceeded against according to Law, shall receive a Reward of 100 l. to be forthwith paid by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

In the beginning of this *Hillary Term*, Sir *Scroop How*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Nottingham* in the late Parliaments, appear'd in the *Kings Bench Court*, to Answer to an Information for words spoke against His Majesty and Royal Highness, which being Read, he pleaded Guilty, confess his offence with much sorrow, and cast himself upon the King's and Duke's mercy: To whom being the next Day introduc'd, he was upon his humble Submission, received to Grace; upon which he acknowledg'd, that he owed to his Majesties Goodness his Life, and his Estate; and that he would for the future dedicate  
both

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both to the Service of His Majesty, and the Royal Family.

Thus ended the 36th Year of His Majesties Reign, in a State of Tranquillity and Peace, after so many Terrors, Disquiets and Tumults; the Remembrance of which, as it Magnifies our present Happiness by Comparison of past Troubles, so ought we never to forget to pay, our due Applause, Love, and Veneration to the Sacred Memory of our late Gracious Sovereign King *Charles the 2d.* who (under God) has wrought this Blessed Change: A Change by which He render'd His Subjects the most happy People of *Europe*, and himself the most Glorious and Admired Prince of *Christendom*; who by a Conduct truly Royal, could reduce a People Plunged, and almost overwhelm'd in Confusion, into a Quiet not to be expected, hardly to be hoped for; and by his incomparable Prudence assuage a Faction blown up into a Tempest, more Violent & Deaf than Winds, and Seas. In what Words, what Deeds, can we express a Gratitude equal to such a Merit? Statues of Marble, and Tryumphal Arches may pay a lesser Debt of Veneration; but for this Blessing, such are too poor acknowledgments. Let all True *Englishmen* raise

raise him a Better, a more lasting, and more Worthy Monument, a Monument of Grateful Hearts: Let us Eternize His Glorious Name through all Generations; Let our Applauses last for ever: ~~But above all,~~ let us express our Love and Esteem for His Memory, by our unfained Loyalty, true Faith, and Allegiance to His most Royal, and most Equal Brother, the Brother of His Vertues, Our present Gracious Sovereign King JAMES ~~the Second~~; whom God grant long to Live and Reign over us, to the unspeakable Joy and Comfort of all His ~~Majesties~~ Good Subjects, and to the Confusion of His Enemies.

☞ Note, that the Year of our Lord in the running Title is to be supposed to begin according to the Almanack, in *January*, and not on the 25th of *March*.

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F I N I S.

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### Errata:

**P**Age 15. l. penul. r. *tacking*. p. 59. l. 15. r. *as was said*. p. 69. l. 4. r. *Leoline*. p. 113. l. 3. for, *Bar. r. Court*. p. 149. l. 10. for, *Bar. r. Court*. p. 185. l. 17. f. *Proceedings*. r. *Judgment*.

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Some

Some Books Printed for Sam.  
Lowndes over against Exe-  
ter-Exchange.

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